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SWEET

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AN

ANGLO-SAXON PRIMER

WITH

GRAMMAR, NOTES, AND GLOSSARY

BY

HENRY SWEET, M.A., PH.D., LL.D.

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PREFACE TO FIRST EDITION.

THE want of an introduction to the study of Old-English has long been felt. Vernon's *Anglo-Saxon Guide* was an admirable book for its time, but has long been completely antiquated. I was therefore obliged to make my *Anglo-Saxon Reader* a somewhat unsatisfactory compromise between an elementary primer and a manual for advanced students, but I always looked forward to producing a strictly elementary book like the present one, which would enable me to give the larger one a more scientific character, and would at the same time serve as an introduction to it. Meanwhile, however, Professor Earle has brought out his *Book for the beginner in Anglo-Saxon*. But this work is quite unsuited to serve as an introduction to my Reader, and will be found to differ so totally in plan and execution from the present one as to preclude all idea of rivalry on my part. We work on lines which instead of clashing can only diverge more and more.

My main principle has been to make the book the easiest possible introduction to the study of Old-English.

Poetry has been excluded, and a selection made from the easiest prose pieces I could find. Old-English original prose is unfortunately limited in extent, and the most suitable pieces (such as the voyages of Ohthere and Wulfstan) are already given in the Reader; these I could not give over

again. But I hope the short extracts from the Chronicle and the Martyrdom of King Edmund will be found not wanting in interest. For the rest of the selections I have had to fall back on scriptural extracts, which have the great advantages of simplicity and familiarity of subject. The Gospel extracts have been transferred here from the Reader, where they will be omitted in the next edition. The sentences which head the selections have been gathered mainly from the Gospels, Ælfric's Homilies, and the Chronicle. They are all of the simplest possible character, only those having been taken which would bear isolation from their context. They are intended to serve both as an introduction and as a supplement to the longer pieces. They are grouped roughly into paragraphs, according to the grammatical forms they illustrate. Thus the first paragraph consists mainly of examples of the nominative singular of nouns and adjectives, the second of accusative singulars, and so on.

The spelling has been made rigorously uniform throughout on an early West-Saxon basis. Injurious as normalizing is to the advanced student, it is an absolute necessity for the beginner, who wants to have the definite results of scholarship laid before him, not the confused and fluctuating spellings which he cannot yet interpret intelligently. Even for purely scientific purposes we require a standard of comparison and classification, as in the arrangement of words in a dictionary, where we have to decide, for instance, whether to put the original of *hear* under *ē*, *īe*, *ī* or *ȝ*. The spelling I here adopt is, in fact, the one I should recommend for dictionary purposes. From early West-Saxon it is an easy step both to late W.S. and to the Mercian forms from which Modern English is derived. That I give Ælfric in a spelling slightly earlier than his date is no more unreason-

able than it is for a classical scholar to print Ausonius (who doubtless spoke Latin with an almost Italian pronunciation) in the same spelling as Virgil.

It is impossible to go into details, but in doubtful or optional cases I have preferred those forms which seemed most instructive to the student. Thus I have preferred keeping up the distinction between the indic. *bundon* and the subj. *bunden*, although the latter is often levelled under the former even in early MS. In the accentuation I have for the present retained the conventional quantities, which are really 'prehistoric' quantities, as I have shown elsewhere (Phil. Soc. Proc. 1880, 1881). It is no use trying to disguise the fact that Old English philology (owing mainly to its neglect in its native land) is still in an unsettled state.

In the Grammar I have cut down the phonology to the narrowest limits, giving only what is necessary to enable the beginner to trace the connection of forms within the language itself. Derivation and syntax have been treated with the same fulness as the inflections. In my opinion, to give inflections without explaining their use is as absurd as it would be to teach the names of the different parts of a machine without explaining their use, and derivation is as much a fundamental element of a language as inflection. The grammar has been based throughout on the texts, from which all words and sentences given as examples have, as far as possible, been taken. This I consider absolutely essential in an elementary book. What is the use of a grammar which gives a number of forms and rules which the learner has no occasion to apply practically in his reading? Simply to cut down an ordinary grammar and prefix it to a selection of elementary texts, without any attempt to adapt them to one another, is a most unjustifiable proceeding.

In the Glossary cognate and root words are given only when they occur in the texts, or else are easily recognizable by the ordinary English reader.

All reference to cognate languages has been avoided. Of course, if the beginner knows German, the labour of learning Old English will be lightened for him by one half, but he does not require to have the analogies pointed out to him. The same applies to the relation between Old and Modern English. To trace the history of the sounds would be quite out of place in this book, and postulates a knowledge of the intermediate stages which the beginner cannot have.

The Notes consist chiefly of references to the Grammar, and are intended mainly for those who study without a teacher. As a general rule, no such references are given where the passage itself is quoted in the Grammar.

On the whole I do not think the book could be made much easier without defeating its object. Thus, instead of simply referring the student from *stęnt* to *standan*, and thence to the Grammar, I might have saved him all this trouble by putting '*stęnt*, 3 sg. pres. of *standan*, stand,' but the result would be in many cases that he would not look at the Grammar at all—surely a most undesirable result.

Although I have given everything that I believe to be *necessary*, every teacher may, of course, at his own discretion add such further illustrations, linguistic, historical, antiquarian, or otherwise, as he thinks likely to instruct or interest his pupils.

My thanks are due to Professor Skeat, not only for constant advice and encouragement in planning and carrying out this work, but also for help in correcting the proofs.

In conclusion I may be allowed to express a hope that this little book may prove useful not only to young beginners, but also to some of our Professors of and Ex-

aminers in the English language, most of whom are now beginning to see the importance of a sound elementary knowledge of 'Anglo-Saxon'—a knowledge which I believe this book to be capable of imparting, if studied diligently, and not hurriedly cast aside for a more ambitious one.

HENRY SWEET.

HEATH STREET, HAMPSTEAD,
March 31, 1882.

PREFACE TO THIRD EDITION.

IN the present edition I have put this book into what must be (for some time at least) its permanent form, making such additions and alterations as seemed necessary.

If I had any opportunity of teaching the language, I should no doubt have been able to introduce many other improvements; as it is, I have had to rely mainly on the suggestions and corrections kindly sent to me by various teachers and students who have used this book, among whom my especial thanks are due to the Rev. W. F. Moulton, of Cambridge, and Mr. C. Stoffel, of Amsterdam.

HENRY SWEET.

LONDON,
October 15, 1884.

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GRAMMAR.

THE oldest stage of English before the Norman Conquest is called 'Old English,' which name will be used throughout in this book, although the name 'Anglo-Saxon' is still often used.

There were several dialects of Old English. This book deals only with the *West-Saxon* dialect in its earliest form.

SOUNDS.

VOWELS.

The vowel-letters in Old English had nearly the same values as in Latin. Long vowels were occasionally marked by (ˉ), short vowels being left unmarked. In this book long vowels are marked by (ː). The following are the elementary vowels and diphthongs, with examples, and key-words from English, French (F.), and German (G.) :—

a	as in	mann (G.)	nama (<i>name</i>).
ā	„	father	stān (<i>stone</i>).
æ	„	man	glæd (<i>glad</i>).
ǣ	„		dǣd (<i>deed</i>) ¹ .
e	„	été (F.)	ic ete ² (<i>I eat</i>).
ē	„	see (G.)	hē (<i>he</i>).
ē	„	men	menn (<i>men</i>).

¹ Where no key-word is given for a long vowel, it must be pronounced exactly like the corresponding short one, only lengthened.

² Both vowels.

i	as in	fini (F.)	cwic (<i>alive</i>).
ī	„	sieh (G.)	wīn (<i>wine</i>).
ie	„	fin	ieldran (<i>ancestors</i>).
īe	„		hīeran (<i>hear</i>).
o	„	beau (F.)	god (<i>god</i>).
ō	„	so (G.)	gōd (<i>good</i>).
u	„	sou (F.)	sunu (<i>son</i>).
ū	„	gut (G.)	nū (<i>now</i>).
y	„	vécu (F.)	synn (<i>sin</i>).
ȳ	„	grün (G.)	brȳd (<i>bride</i>).
ea	=	æ + a	eall (<i>all</i>).
ēa	=	ǣ + a	ēast (<i>east</i>).
eo	=	e + o	weorc (<i>work</i>).
ēo	=	ē + o	dēop (<i>deep</i>).

e and *ę* are both written *e* in the MSS.

The diphthongs are pronounced with the stress on the first element.

Those who find a difficulty in learning strange vowel-sounds may adopt the following approximate pronunciation:—

a	as in	ask (short)	nama (năhmăh).
ā	„	father	stān (stahn).
æ	„	man	glæd (glad).
ǣ	„	there	ǣr (air).
e, ę	„	men	ete (etty), mēnn (men).
ē	„	they	hē (hay).
i, ie	„	fin	cwic (quick), ieldran (ildrăhn).
ī, īe	„	see	wīn (ween), hīeran (heerăhn).
o	„	not	god (god).
ō	„	note	gōd (goad).
u	„	full	full (full).
ū	„	fool	nū (noo).
y	„	fin	synn (zin).
ȳ	„	see	brȳd (breed).
ea	=	ě-ăh	eall (ě-ăhl).
ēa	=	ai-ăh	ēast (ai-ăhst).

eo	=	ě-o	weorc (wě-ork).
ēo	=	ai-o	dēop (dai-op).

The pronunciation given in parentheses is the nearest that can be expressed in English letters as pronounced in Southern English.

CONSONANTS.

Double consonants must be pronounced double, or long, as in Italian. Thus *sunu* (son) must be distinguished from *sunne* (sun) in the same way as *penny* is distinguished from *penknife*. So also *in* (in) must be distinguished from *inn* (house); noting that in modern English final consonants in accented monosyllables after a short vowel are long, our *in* and *inn* both having the pronunciation of Old English *inn*, not of O. E. *in*.

c and *g* had each a *back* (guttural) and a *front* (palatal) pron., which latter is in this book written *ċ*, *ġ*.

c = *k*, as in *cēne* (bold), *cnāwan* (know).

ċ = *kj*, a *k* formed in the *j* (English *y*) position, nearly as in the old-fashioned pron. of *sky*: *ċirice* (church), *styċe* (piece), *þenċian* (think).

g initially and in the combination *ng* was pron. as in 'get': *gōd* (good), *lang* (long); otherwise (that is, medially and finally after vowels and *l*, *r*) as in German *sagen*: *dagas* (days), *burg* (city), *hālga* (saint).

ġ initially and in the combination *ng* was pronounced *gġ* (corresponding to *kj*): *ġē* (ye), *ġcorn* (willing), *sprengan* (scatter); otherwise = *j* (as in 'you'): *dagġ* (day), *zerġan* (accuse), *herġian* (ravage). It is possible that *ġ* in *ġe-boren* (born) and other unaccented syllables was already pronounced *j*. **ċġ** = *gġ*: *seċġan* (say), *hryċġ* (back).

f had the sound of *v* everywhere where it was possible:—*faran* (go), *of* (of), *ofer* (over); not, of course, in *oft* (often), or when doubled, as in *offrian* (offer).

h initially, as in *hē* (he), had the same sound as now. Everywhere else it had that of Scotch and German *ch* in *loch*:—*hōh* (high), *Wōh* (Welshman), *rōht* (right), *hwa*, as in *hwat* (what), *hwīl* (while), had the sound of our *wh*; and *l*, *ll*, *lr* differed from *l*, *ll*, *r* respectively precisely as *wh* differs from *w*, that is, they were these consonants devo-calized. *W* being nearly the same as Welsh *W*:—*hōlyfod* (lord), *hōlōd* (cloud); *hwaghtō* (doze), *hnutō* (nut); *hrapō* (quickly), *hrēod* (reed).

r was always a strong trill, as in Scotch:—*rēran* (to raise), *hēr* (here), *word* (word).

s had the sound of *z*:—*sōtan* (seek), *stōt* (so), *stōs* (wise), *sōtan* (rise); not, of course, in combination with hard con-sonants, as in *stōn* (stone), *fīst* (firm), *rōnōn* (rule), or when double, as in *cyssan* (kiss).

þ had the sound of our *th* (=dh) in *thō*:—*þā* (thou), *þing* (thing), *trōþ* (true), *hōþōn* (heathen); except when in com-bination with hard consonants, where it had that of our *th* in *thō*, as in *trōþ* (seeks). Note *hagþ* (has)=*hōtthō*.

w was fully pronounced wherever written:—*weritan* (write), *nōw* (new), *sōw* (sowed *pret.*).

STRESS.

The stress or accent is marked throughout in this book, whenever it is not on the first syllable of a word, by (·) pre-ceding the letter on which the stress begins. Thus *f·rgifan* is pronounced with the same stress as that of *forgive*, and *st·arn* with that of *answer*.

PHONOLOGY.

VOWELS.

Different vowels are related to one another in various ways in O. E., the most important of which are *umlaut* (German *umlaut*) and *gradation* (G. *ablaut*).

The following changes are *mutations* :—

a . . ę :—mann, *pl.* menn; wand (wound *prt.*), wendan (to turn).

ea (=a) . . ie (=ę) :—eald (old), ieldra (older); feallan (fall), fielp (falls).

ā . . æ :—blāwan (to blow), blæwp (bloweth); hāl (sound), hāelan (heal).

u . . y :—burg (city), *pl.* byrig; trum (strong), trymman (to strengthen).

o . . y :—gold, gylden (golden); coss (a kiss), cyssan (to kiss).

e . . i :—beran (to bear), birep (beareth); cweþan (speak), cwide (speech).

eo (=e) . . ie (=i) :—heord (herd), hierde (shepherd); ceorfan (cut), ciefp (cuts).

u . . o :—curon (they chose), ge'coren (chosen).

ū . . y :—cūp (known), cýpan (to make known); fūl (foul), ā·fýlan (defile).

ō . . ē :—sōhte (sought *prt.*), sēcan (to seek); fōda (food), fēdan (to feed).

ēa . . ie :—hēawan (to hew), hiewp (hews); tēam (progeny), tieman (teem).

ēo . . ie :—stēor (rudder), stieran (steer); ge'strēon (possession), ges'trienan (gain).

Before proceeding to gradation, it will be desirable to describe the other most important vowel-relations.

a, æ, ea. In O.E. original *a* is preserved before nasals, as in *mann*, *lang*, *nama* (name), and before a single consonant followed by *a*, *u*, or *o*, as in *dagas* (days), *dagum* (to days), *faran* (go), *gafol* (profit), and in some words when *e* follows, as in *ic fare* (I go), *faren* (gone). Before *r*, *l*, *h* followed by another consonant, and before *x* it becomes *ea*, as in *heard* (hard), *eall* (all), *eald* (old), *eahla* (eight), *weaxan* (to grow). Not in *bærst* (p. 7). In most other cases it becomes *a* :—*dag* (day), *daȝes* (of a day), *fast* (firm), *wear* (wary).

e before nasals always becomes *i*: compare *bindan* (to bind), pret. *band*, with *beran* (to bear), pret. *bær*.

e before *r* (generally followed by a consonant) becomes *eo*:—*eorþe* (earth), *heorte* (heart). Not in *berstan* (p. 7). Also in other cases:—*seolfor* (silver), *heofon* (heaven).

i before *r* + cons. becomes *ie*:—*bierþ* (beareth) contr. from *bireþ*, *hierde* (shepherd) from *heord* (herd), *zwiersa* (worse).

e before *r*, or *l* + cons. often becomes *ie*:—*fierd* (army) from *faran*, *bielðo* (boldness) from *beald*, *ieldra* (elder) from *eald*.

By *gradation* the vowels are related as follows:—

e (i, eo) . . a (æ, ea) . . u (o):—

bindan (inf.), *band* (pret.), *bundon* (they bound). *beran* (inf.), *bær* (pret.), *boren* (past partic.). *ceorfan* (cut), *cearf* (pret.), *curfon* (they cut), *corfen* (past partic.). *bend* (bond) = mutation of *band*, *byr-þen* (burden) of *bor-en*.

a (æ, ea) . . æ:—*spræc* (spoke), *spræcon* (they spoke), *spræc* (speech).

a . . o:—*faran* (to go), *fōr* (pret.), *fōr* (journey). *gefēra* (companion) mutation of *fōr*.

ī . . ā . . i:—*writan*, *wrāt*, *writon*, *gewrit* (writing, subst.). (*be*)·*lifan* (remain), *lāf* (remains), whence by mutation *lēfan* (leave).

ēo (ū) . . ēa . . u (o):—*ceosan* (choose), *ceas*, *curon*, *coren*. *cys-t* (choice). (*for*)·*lēosan* (lose), *lēas* (loose), *ā·līesan* (release), *losian* (to be lost). *būgan* (bend), *boga* (bow).

We see that the laws of gradation are most clearly shown in the conjugation of the strong verbs. But they run through the whole language, and a knowledge of the laws of gradation and mutation is the main key to O.E. etymology.

It is often necessary to supply intermediate stages in connecting two words. Thus *lētgan* (lay) cannot be directly referred to *liġan* (lie), but only to a form **lag-*, preserved in the preterite *læġ*. So also *lþendan* (to blind) can be referred only indirectly to the adjective *blind* through an intermediate **bland-*. Again, the root-vowel of *byrþen*

burden` cannot be explained by the infinitive *beran* 'bear`, but only by the past participle *geboren*. In the same way *hryre* (fall *sh.*) must be referred, not to the infinitive *hrēosan*, but to the preterite plural *hruron*.

The vowel-changes in the preterites of verbs of the 'fall'-conjugation (1) *feallan*, *fēoll*, &c., are due not to gradation, but to other causes.

CONSONANTS.

s becomes *r* in the preterite plurals and past participles of strong verbs, as in *curon*, *gēcoren* from *cēosan*, *wāron* pl. of *wæs* (was), and in other formations, such as *hryre* (fall) from *hrēosan*.

þ becomes *d* under the same conditions, as in *wurdon*, *geworden* from *weorþan* (become), *cwæþ* (quoth), pl. *cwādon*, *cwide* (speech) from *cweþan* (infin.).

r is often transposed, as in *iernan* (run) from original **rinnan* (cp. the subst. *ryn*), *berstan* (burst) from **brestan*, *bærst* (burst *pret.*) from *bræst*, *hors* (horse) from **hross*.

The combinations **cæ-**, **gæ-** become *cea-*, *gea-*, as in *ceaf* (chaff) from **cæf*, *sceal* (shall) from **scæl*, *geaf* (gave) = **gæf* from *giefan* (cp. *cwæþ* from *cweþan*), *geat* (gate)—cp. *fæt* (vessel).

gæ- often becomes *gēa-*, as in *gēafon* (they gave), with which compare *cwādon* (they said).

ge- becomes *gie-*, as in *giefan*, *gieldan* (pay) from **gefan*, **geldan*—cp. *cweþan*, *delfan*. Not in the prefix *ge-* and *gē* (ye).

When **g** comes before a consonant in inflection, it often becomes *h*, as in *hē lichþ* (he lies) from *lēogan* (mentiri).

h after a consonant is dropt when a vowel follows, the preceding vowel being lengthened, thus *Wēalh* (Welshman) has plural *Wēalas*.

INFLECTIONS.

NOUNS.

Gender. There are three genders in O.F.—masculine, neuter, and feminine. The gender is partly natural, partly

grammatical. By the natural gender names of male beings, such as *se mann* (the man), are masculine; of female beings, such as *sēo dohtor* (the daughter), are feminine; and of young creatures, such as *þæt cild* (the child), neuter. Note, however, that *þæt wīf* (woman) is neuter.

Grammatical gender is known only by the gender of the article and other words connected with the noun, and, to some extent, by its form. Thus all nouns ending in *-a*, such as *se mōna* (moon), are masculine, *sēo sunne* (sun) being feminine. Those ending in *-dōm*, *-hād*, and *-scīpe* are also masculine:—*se wīsdōm* (wisdom), *se cildhād* (childhood), *se frēondscīpe* (friendship). Those in *-nes*, *-o* (from adjectives) *-rāden*, and *-ung* are feminine:—*sēo rihtwīsnes* (righteousness), *sēo bieldo* (boldness) from *beald*, *sēo mann-rāden* (allegiance), *sēc scotung* (shooting).

Compounds follow the gender of their last element, as in *þæt burg-geat* (city-gate), from *sēo burg* and *þæt geat*. Hence also *se wīf-mann* (woman) is masculine.

The gender of most words can be learnt only by practice, and the student should learn each noun with its proper definite article.

Strong and Weak. Weak nouns are those which form their inflections with *n*, such as *se mōna*, plural *mōnan*; *sēo sunne*, genitive sing. *þære sunnan*. All the others, such as *se dæg*, pl. *dagas*, *þæt hūs* (house), gen. sing. *þæs hūses*, are strong.

Cases. There are four cases, nominative, accusative, dative, and genitive. The acc. is the same as the nom. in all plurals, in the sing. of all neuter nouns, and of all strong masculines. Masculine and neuter nouns never differ in the plural except in the nom. and acc., and in the singular they differ only in the acc. of weak nouns, which in neuters is the same as the nom. The dative plural of nearly all nouns ends in *-um*.

STRONG MASCULINES.

(1) *as*-plurals.

SINGULAR.		PLURAL.	
<i>Nom</i> ¹ .	<i>stān</i> (<i>stone</i>).	<i>Nom.</i>	<i>stān-as.</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>stān-e.</i>	<i>Dat.</i>	<i>stān-um.</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>stān-es.</i>	<i>Gen.</i>	<i>stān-a.</i>

So also *dæl* (part), *cyning* (king), *cildhād* (childhood).

dæg (day) changes its vowel in the pl. (p. 5):—*dæg*, *dæge*, *dæges*; *dagas*, *dagum*, *daga*.

Nouns in *-e* have nom. and dat. sing. the same:—*ende*, (end). *ende*. *endes*; *endas*, *endum*, *enda*.

Nouns in *-el*, *-ol*, *-um*, *-en*, *-on*, *-er*, *-or* often contract:—*engel* (angel), *engle*, *engles*; *englas*, *englum*, *engla*. So also *nægel* (nail), *þegen* (thane), *caldor* (prince). Others, such as *æcer* (field), do not contract.

h after a consonant is dropped in inflection (p. 7), as in *feorh* (life), *fēore*, *fēores*. So also in *Wealh* (Welshman), plur. *Wēalas*.

There are other classes which are represented only by a few nouns each.

(2) *e*-plurals.

A few nouns which occur only in the plur.:—*lēode* (people), *lēodum*, *lēoda*. So also several names of nations:—*Engle* (English), *Dene* (Danes); *Seaxe* (Saxons), *Mierc*e (Mercians), have gen. plur. *Seaxna*, *Miercna*.

(3) Mutation-plurals.

SINGULAR.		PLURAL.	
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>fōt</i> (<i>foot</i>).	<i>Nom.</i>	<i>fēt.</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>fēt.</i>	<i>Dat.</i>	<i>fōt-um.</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>fōt-es.</i>	<i>Gen.</i>	<i>fōt-a.</i>

So also *tōþ* (tooth). *Mann* (man), *menn*, *mannes*; *menn*, *mannum*, *manna*.

¹ Wherever the acc. is not given separately, it is the same as the nom.

(4) u-nouns.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
<i>Nom.</i> sun-u (<i>son</i>).	<i>Nom.</i> sun-a.
<i>Dat.</i> sun-a.	<i>Dat.</i> sun-um.
<i>Gen.</i> sun-a.	<i>Gen.</i> sun-a.

So also *wudu* (wood).

(5) r-nouns (including feminines).

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
<i>Nom.</i> mōdor (<i>mother</i>).	<i>Nom.</i> mōdor.
<i>Dat.</i> mēder.	<i>Dat.</i> mōdr-um.
<i>Gen.</i> mōdor.	<i>Gen.</i> mōdr-a.

So also *brēpor* (brother); *fāder* (father), *dohtor* (daughter), have dat. sing. *fāder*, *dehter*.

(6) nd-nouns.

Formed from the present participle of verbs.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
<i>Nom.</i> frēond (<i>friend</i>).	<i>Nom.</i> frīend.
<i>Dat.</i> frīend.	<i>Dat.</i> frēond-um.
<i>Gen.</i> frēond-es.	<i>Gen.</i> frēond-a.

So also *fēond* (enemy).

Those in *-end* inflect thus:—*būend* (dweller), *būend*, *būendes*; *būend*, *būendum*, *būendra*. So also *Hælcend* (saviour). The *-ra* is an adjectival inflection.

STRONG NEUTERS.

(1) u-plurals.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
<i>Nom.</i> scīp (<i>ship</i>).	<i>Nom.</i> scīp-u.
<i>Dat.</i> scīp-e.	<i>Dat.</i> scīp-um.
<i>Gen.</i> scīp-es.	<i>Gen.</i> scīp-a.

So all neuters with short final syllable, such as *gē'bed* (prayer), *gē'writ* (writing), *gēat* (gate).

Fæt (vessel), *fæte*, *fætes* ; *fatu*, *fatum*, *fata* (p. 5).

Rīce (kingdom), *rīce*, *rīces* ; *rīcu*, *rīcum*, *rīca*. So also all neuters in *e*, except *ēage* and *ēare* (p. 13) : *gēþēode* (language), *stȳce* (piece).

Those in *-ol*, *-en*, *-or*, &c. are generally contracted :—*dēofol* (devil), *dēofles*, *dēoflu*. So also *wāpen* (weapon), *mynster* (monastery), *wundor* (wonder).

(2) Unchanged plurals.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
<i>Nom.</i> hūs (<i>house</i>).	<i>Nom.</i> hūs.
<i>Dat.</i> hūs-e.	<i>Dat.</i> hūs-um.
<i>Gen.</i> hūs-es.	<i>Gen.</i> hūs-a.

So all others with long final syllables (that is, containing a long vowel, or a short vowel followed by more than one consonant), such as *bearn* (child), *folc* (nation), *wīf* (woman).

Feoh (money) drops its *h* in inflection and lengthens the *eo* :—*feoh*, *fēo*, *fēos*. So also *bleoh* (colour).

STRONG FEMININES.

(1) a-plurals.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
(a) <i>Nom.</i> gief-u (<i>gift</i>).	<i>Nom.</i> gief-a.
<i>Acc.</i> gief-e.	<i>Acc.</i> gief-a.
<i>Dat.</i> gief-e.	<i>Dat.</i> gief-um.
<i>Gen.</i> gief-e.	<i>Gen.</i> gief-ena.

So also *lufu* (love), *scamu* (shame). *Duru* (door) is an *u*-noun : it has acc. *duru*, d., g. *dura*, g. pl. *dura*. Observe that all these nouns have a short syllable before the final vowel. When it is long, the *u* is dropped, and the noun falls under (*b*).

SINGULAR.		PLURAL.	
(b)	<i>Nom.</i> spræc̣ (<i>speech</i>).	<i>Nom.</i>	spræc̣-a.
	<i>Acc.</i> spræc̣-e.	<i>Acc.</i>	spræc̣-a.
	<i>Dat.</i> spræc̣-e.	<i>Dat.</i>	spræc̣-um.
	<i>Gen.</i> spræc̣-e.	<i>Gen.</i>	spræc̣-a.

So also *stræt* (street), *sorg* (sorrow). Some have the acc. sing. the same as the nom., such as *dæd*, *hand*, *miht*.

Those in *-ol*, *-er*, *-or*, &c. contract:—*sāwol* (soul), *sāwle*, *sāwla*, *sāwelum*. So also *ceaster* (city), *hlædder* (ladder).

Some in *-en* double the *n* in inflection:—*byrþen* (burden), *byrþenne*. So also those in *-ræden*, such as *hierdræden* (guardianship). Those in *-nes* also double the *s* in inflection: *gōdnes* (goodness), *gōdnesse*.

(2) Mutation-plurals.

SINGULAR.		PLURAL.	
<i>Nom.</i>	bōc (<i>book</i>).	<i>Nom.</i>	bēc̣.
<i>Dat.</i>	bēc̣.	<i>Dat.</i>	bōc-um.
<i>Gen.</i>	bēc̣.	<i>Gen.</i>	bōc-a.

Burg (city), *byrig*, *burge*; *byrig*, *burgum*, *burga*.

(3) Indeclinable.

SINGULAR.	
<i>Nom.</i>	bieldo (<i>boldness</i>).
<i>Dat.</i>	bieldo.
<i>Gen.</i>	bieldo.

So also *ieldo* (age).

For *r*-nouns, see under Masculines.

WEAK MASCULINES.

SINGULAR.		PLURAL.	
<i>Nom.</i>	nam-a (<i>name</i>).	<i>Nom.</i>	nam-an.
<i>Acc.</i>	nam-an.	<i>Acc.</i>	nam-an.
<i>Dat.</i>	nam-an.	<i>Dat.</i>	nam-um.
<i>Gen.</i>	nam-an.	<i>Gen.</i>	nam-ena.

So also all nouns in *-a* :—*ġefēra* (companion), *guma* (man), *ġelēafa* (belief). *Ieldran* (elders) occurs only in the plural. *Ġefēa* (joy) is contracted throughout :—*ġefēa*, *ġefēan*.

WEAK NEUTERS.

SINGULAR		PLURAL	
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>ēag-e</i> (<i>eye</i>).	<i>Nom.</i>	<i>ēag-an</i> .
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>ēag-e</i> .	<i>Acc.</i>	<i>ēag-an</i> .
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>ēag-an</i> .	<i>Dat.</i>	<i>ēag-um</i> .
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>ēag-an</i> .	<i>Gen.</i>	<i>ēag-ena</i> .

So also *ēare* 'ear.'

WEAK FEMININES.

SINGULAR		PLURAL	
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>sun-n-e</i> (<i>sun</i>).	<i>Nom.</i>	<i>sun-n-an</i> .
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>sun-n-an</i> .	<i>Acc.</i>	<i>sun-n-an</i> .
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>sun-n-an</i> .	<i>Dat.</i>	<i>sun-n-um</i> .
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>sun-n-an</i> .	<i>Gen.</i>	<i>sun-n-ena</i> .

So also *ċirīċe* (church), *fāġmne* (virgin), *heorte* (heart). *Lēo* (lion) has acc., &c. *lēon*.

PROPER NAMES.

Native names of persons are declined like other nouns :—*Ælfred*, gen. *Ælfredes*, dat. *Ælfrede*; *Ēad-burg* (fem.), gen. *Ēadburge*, &c.

Foreign names of persons sometimes follow the analogy of native names, thus *Crīst*, *Salomon* have gen. *Crīstes*, *Salomones*, dat. *Crīste*, *Salomone*. Sometimes they are declined as in Latin, especially those in *-us*, but often with a mixture of English endings, and the Latin endings are used

somewhat loosely, the accus. ending being often extended to the other oblique cases; thus we find nom. *Cȳrus*, gen. *Cȳres*, acc. *Cȳrum*, dat. *Cȳrum* (þæm cyninge Cȳrum).

Almost the only names of countries and districts in Old English are those taken from Latin, such as *Breten* (Britain), *Cēnt* (Kent), *Ġermānia* (Germany), and those formed by composition, generally with *land*, such as *Engla-land* (land of the English, England), *Israhēla-þēod* (Israel). In both of these cases the first element is in the gen. pl., but ordinary compounds, such as *Scot-land*, also occur. In other cases the name of the inhabitants of a country is used for the country itself:—on *Ēast-ēnglum*=in East-anglia, lit. ‘among the East-anglians.’ So also on *Angel-cynn*=in England, lit. ‘among the English race,’ more accurately expressed by *Angelcynnes land*.

Uncompounded names of countries are sometimes undeclined. Thus we find on *Cēnt*, *tō Hierusalēm*.

Ġermānia, *Asia*, and other foreign names in *-a* take *-e* in the oblique cases, thus gen. *Ġermānie*.

ADJECTIVES.

Adjectives have three genders, and the same cases as nouns, though with partly different endings, together with strong and weak inflection. In the masc. and neut. sing. they have an *instrumental* case, for which in the fem. and plur., and in the weak inflection the dative is used.

STRONG ADJECTIVES.

Adjectives with a short syllable before the endings take *-u* in the fem. sing. nom. and neut. pl. nom., those with a long one drop it.

SINGULAR.

	Masc.	Neut.	Fem.
(a) <i>Nom.</i>	cwic (<i>alive</i>),	cwic,	cwic-u.
<i>Acc.</i>	cwic-ne,	cwic,	cwic-e.
<i>Dat.</i>	cwic-um,	cwic-um,	cwic-re.
<i>Gen.</i>	cwic-es,	cwic-es,	cwic-re.
<i>Instr.</i>	cwic-e,	cwic-e.	(cwicre).

PLURAL.

<i>Nom.</i>	cwic-e,	cwic-u,	cwic-e.
<i>Dat.</i>		cwic-um.	
<i>Gen.</i>		cwic-ra.	

So also *caw* (*some*), *fērlīc* (*dangerous*).

Those with *u*, such as *glad*, change it to *a* in *dat.* *gladum*, &c.

Those in *-a*, such as *blīp* (*glad*), drop it in all inflections:—*blīpne*, *blīpu*, *blīpre*.

Those in *-ig*, *-el*, *-il*, *-en*, *-er*, often contract before inflections beginning with a vowel, as in *hālig* (*holy*), *hālgar*, *hālgum*; *mīcl* (*great*), *mīclra*, *mīclra*. Not, of course, before consonants:—*hāligne*, *mīclne*, *mīclra*.

Those in *-u*, such as *gearw* (*ready*), change the *u* into a *re* before vowels:—*gearwes*, *gearwe*.

Adjectives with long syllable before the endings drop the *u* of the fem. and neuter:—

	Masc.	Neut.	Fem.
(b) <i>Nom. Sing.</i>	gōd (<i>good</i>),	gōd.	gōd.
<i>Plur.</i>	gōde,	gōd,	gōde.

Fēa (*few*) has only the plural inflections, *dat.* *fēara*, *gen.* *fēara*.

Hīa (*high*) drops its second *i* in inflection and contracts:—*hīa*, *nom. pl.* *hīa*, *dat.* *hīan*, *acc. sing. masc.* *hēanne*.

Fela (*many*) is indeclinable.

WEAK ADJECTIVES.

The weak inflections of adjectives agree exactly with the noun ones:—

SINGULAR.			
	Masc.	Neut.	Fem.
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>gōd-a,</i>	<i>gōd-e,</i>	<i>gōd-e.</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>gōd-an,</i>	<i>gōd-e,</i>	<i>gōd-an.</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>gōd-an,</i>	<i>gōd-an,</i>	<i>gōd-an.</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>gōd-an,</i>	<i>gōd-an,</i>	<i>gōd-an.</i>
PLURAL.			
<i>Nom.</i>		<i>gōd-an.</i>	
<i>Dat.</i>		<i>gōd-um.</i>	
<i>Gen.</i>		<i>gōd-ra.</i>	

The vowel- and consonant-changes are as in the strong declension.

COMPARISON.

The comparative is formed by adding *-ra*, and is declined like a weak adjective:—*lēof* (dear), *lēofra* masc., *lēofre* fem., *lēofran* plur., etc.; *māre* (famous), *mārra*. The superlative is formed by adding *-ost*, and may be either weak or strong:—*lēofost* (dearest).

The following form their comparisons with mutation, with superlative in *-est* (the forms in parentheses are adverbs):—

eald (<i>old</i>),	ieldra,	ieldest.
lang (<i>long</i>),	lēngra	lēngest.
nēah (<i>near</i>),	(nēar),	nīehst.
hēah (<i>high</i>),	hīerra,	hīehst.

The following show different roots:—

gōd (<i>good</i>),	bētera,	bēst.
yfel (<i>evil</i>),	wiersa,	wierrest.
micel (<i>great</i>),	māra (mā),	māest.
lýtēl (<i>little</i>),	lāessa (lāes),	lāest.

The following are defective as well as irregular, being formed from adverbs:—

ǣr (<i>formerly</i>),	ǣrra (ǣror),	ǣrest.
fore (<i>before</i>),	. . .	forma, fyrmest.
ūt (<i>out</i>),	ȳterra,	ȳtemest.

NUMERALS.

CARDINAL.		ORDINAL.
ān,	<i>one.</i>	forma (<i>first</i>).
twā,	<i>two.</i>	ōper.
þrēo,	<i>three.</i>	þrida.
fēower,	<i>four.</i>	fēorþa.
fif,	<i>five.</i>	fif-ta.
siex,	<i>six.</i>	siex-ta.
seofon,	<i>seven.</i>	seofopa.
eahta,	<i>eight.</i>	eahtopa.
nigon,	<i>nine.</i>	nigopa.
tien,	<i>ten.</i>	tēopa.
ēndlufon,	<i>eleven.</i>	ēndlyf-ta.
twēlf,	<i>twelve.</i>	twēlf-ta.
þrēo-tiene,	<i>thirteen.</i>	þrēo-tēopa.
fēower-tiene,	<i>fourteen.</i>	
fif-tiene,	<i>fifteen.</i>	
siex-tiene,	<i>sixteen.</i>	
seofon-tiene,	<i>seventeen.</i>	
eahta-tiene,	<i>eighteen.</i>	
nigon-tiene,	<i>nineteen.</i>	
twēn-tig,	<i>twenty.</i>	
þri-tig,	<i>thirty.</i>	
fēower-tig,	<i>forty.</i>	
fif-tig,	<i>fifty.</i>	
siex-tig,	<i>sixty.</i>	

CARDINAL.

hund-·seofon-tig,	<i>seventy.</i>
hund-·eahta-tig,	<i>eighty.</i>
hund-·nigon-tig,	<i>ninety.</i>
hund	} <i>hundred.</i>
hund-·tēontig,	
hund-·ēndlufontig,	<i>hundred and ten.</i>
hund-·twēlftig,	<i>hundred and twenty.</i>
þūsend,	<i>thousand.</i>

Ān is declined like other adjectives.

Twā is declined thus :—

	Masc.	Neut.	Fem.
<i>Nom.</i>	twēgen,	twā,	twā.
<i>Dat.</i>		twæm.	
<i>Gen.</i>		twēgra.	

So also *bēgen* (both), *bā*, *bæm*, *bēgra*.

þrēo is declined thus :—

	Masc.	Neut.	Fem.
<i>Nom.</i>	þrē,	þrēo,	þrēo.
<i>Dat.</i>		þrim.	
<i>Gen.</i>		þrēora.	

The others up to *twēntig* are generally indeclinable. Those in *-tig* are sometimes declined like neuter nouns, sometimes like adjectives, and are often left undeclined. When not made into adjectives they govern the genitive.

Hund and *þūsend* are either declined as neuters or left undeclined, always taking a genitive :—*eahta hund mīla* (eight hundred miles), *fēower þūsend wera* (four thousand men).

Units are always put before tens :—*ān and twēntig* (twenty-one).

The ordinals are always weak, except *ōþer*, which is always strong.

PRONOUNS.

PERSONAL.

SINGULAR.

<i>Nom.</i>	<i>iċ (I),</i>	<i>þū (thou).</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>mē,</i>	<i>þē.</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>mē,</i>	<i>þē.</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>mīn,</i>	<i>þīn.</i>

DUAL.

<i>Nom.</i>	<i>wit (we two),</i>	<i>git (ye two).</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>unc,</i>	<i>inc.</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>unc,</i>	<i>inc.</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>uncer,</i>	<i>incer.</i>

PLURAL.

<i>Nom.</i>	<i>wē (we),</i>	<i>gē (ye).</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>ūs,</i>	<i>ēow.</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>ūs,</i>	<i>ēow.</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>ūre,</i>	<i>ēower.</i>

SINGULAR.

	Masc.	Neut.	Fem.
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>hē (he),</i>	<i>hit (it),</i>	<i>hēo (she).</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>hine,</i>	<i>hit,</i>	<i>hīe.</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>him,</i>	<i>him,</i>	<i>hiere.</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>his,</i>	<i>his,</i>	<i>hiere.</i>

PLURAL.

<i>Nom.</i>	<i>hīe (they).</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>him.</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>hiera.</i>

There are no reflexive pronouns in O. E., and the ordinary

personal pronouns are used instead:—*hīe ġesamnodon hīe* (they collected themselves, assembled); *hīe ābædon him wīf* (they asked for wives for themselves). *Self* is used as an emphatic reflexive adjective agreeing with its pronoun:—*swā swā hīe wj̄scton him selfum* (as they wished for themselves).

POSSESSIVE.

Mīn (my), *þīn* (thy), *ūre* (our), *ēower* (your), and the dual *uncer* and *incer* are declined like other adjectives. The genitives *his* (his, its), *hiere* (her), *hiera* (their) are used as indeclinable possessives.

INTERROGATIVE.

	Masc. and Fem.	Neut.
<i>Nom.</i>	hwā (<i>who</i>),	hwæt (<i>what</i>).
<i>Acc.</i>	hwone,	hwæt.
<i>Dat.</i>	hwæm,	hwæm.
<i>Gen.</i>	hwæs,	hwæs.
<i>Instr.</i>	hwȳ,	hwȳ.

Hwælc (which) is declined like a strong adjective: it is used both as a noun and an adjective.

DEMONSTRATIVE.

SINGULAR.

	Masc.	Neut.	Fem.
<i>Nom.</i>	se (<i>that, the</i>),	þæt,	sēo.
<i>Acc.</i>	þone,	þæt,	þā.
<i>Dat.</i>	þæm,	þæm,	þære.
<i>Gen.</i>	þæs,	þæs,	þære.
<i>Instr.</i>	þȳ, þon,	þȳ,	(þære).

PLURAL.

<i>Nom.</i>	þā.
<i>Dat.</i>	þæm.
<i>Gen.</i>	þāra

Se is both a demonstrative and a definite article. It is also used as a personal pronoun :—*hē ge·hīerþ mīn word, and wyrēþ þā* (he hears my words, and does them). *Sē* as a demonstrative and pers. pronoun has its vowel long.

SINGULAR.

	Masc.	Neut.	Fem.
<i>Nom.</i>	þes (<i>this</i>),	þis,	þēos.
<i>Acc.</i>	þisne,	þis,	þās.
<i>Dat.</i>	þissum,	þissum,	þisse.
<i>Gen.</i>	þisses,	þisses,	þisse.
<i>Instr.</i>	þȳs,	þȳs,	(þisse).

PLURAL.

<i>Nom.</i>	þās.
<i>Dat.</i>	þissum.
<i>Gen.</i>	þissa.

Other demonstratives, which are used both as nouns and as adjectives, are *se ilca* (same), which is always weak, *swelc* (such), which is always strong.

RELATIVE.

The regular relative is the indeclinable *þe*, as in *ālc þāra þe þās mīn word ge·hīerþ* (each of those who hears these my words). It is often combined with *sē*, which is declined :—*sē þe* = who, masc., *sēo þe*, fem., &c. *Sē* alone is also used as a relative :—*hēr is mīn cnapa, þone ic ge·cēas* (here is my servant, whom I have chosen) ; sometimes in the sense of ‘he who’ :—*hēr þū hæfst þæt þīn is* (here thou hast that which is thine).

INDEFINITE.

Indefinites are formed with *swā* and the interrogative pronouns, thus :—*swā hwā swā, swā hwelc swā* (whoever), *swā hwæt swā* (whatever),

Ān and *sum* (some) are used in an indefinite sense :—*ān mann*, *sum mann*=‘a certain man,’ hence ‘a man.’ But the indefinite article is generally not expressed.

Ælc (each), *ānig* (any), *nānig* (no, none), are declined like other adjectives.

Ōþer (other) is always strong :—*þā ōþre menn*.

Man, another form of *mann*, is often used in the indefinite sense of ‘one,’ French *on* :—*his brōþor Horsan man of slōg* (they killed his brother Horsa).

VERBS.

There are two classes of verbs in O. E., *strong* and *weak*. The conjugation of strong verbs is effected mainly by means of vowel-gradation. that of weak verbs by the addition of *d* (-ode, -ede, -de) to the root-syllable.

The following is the conjugation of the strong verb *bindan* (bind), which will serve to show the endings which are common to all verbs :—

	INDICATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.
<i>Pres. sing.</i> 1.	bind-e,	bind-e.
2.	bind-est, bintst,	bind-e.
3.	bind-eþ, bint,	bind-e.
<i>plur.</i>	bind-aþ,	bind-en.
<i>Pret. sing.</i> 1.	band,	bund-e.
2.	bund-e,	bund-e.
3.	band,	bund-e.
<i>plur.</i>	bund-on,	bund-en.
<i>Imper. sing.</i>	bind ; <i>plur.</i> bind-aþ.	<i>Infinitive.</i> bind-an.
<i>Partic. pres.</i>	bind-ende ; <i>pret.</i> ge-·bund-en.	
<i>Gerund.</i>	tō bind-enne.	

For the plural *bindaþ*, both indicative and imperative, *binde* is used when the personal pronoun follows immediately after

the verb : — *wē bindaþ* (we bind), but *binda wē* (let us bind); so also *gāþ!* (go plur.), but *gā gē!* (go ye).

The present participle may be declined like an adjective. Its declension when used as a noun is given above, p. 10.

The past participle generally prefixes *ge-*, as in *gebunden*, *genumen* from *niman* (take), unless the other parts of the verbs have it already, as in *gehīcran* (hear), *gehīcred*. It is sometimes prefixed to other parts of the verb as well. No *ge* is added if the verb has another prefix, such as *ā-*, *be-*, *for-*; thus *forġiefan* (forgive) has the past participle *forġiefen*. The past participle may be declined like an adjective.

Traces of an older passive voice are preserved in the form *hāl-te* from *hālan* (call, name), which is both present 'is called,' and preterite 'was called': — *se munuc hātte Abbo* (the monk's name was Abbo).

STRONG VERBS.

In the strong verbs the plural of the pret. indic. generally has a different vowel from that of the sing. (*ic band, wē bundon*). The 2nd sing. pret. indic. and the whole pret. subj. always have the vowel of the preterite plural indicative (*þū bunde, ic bunde, wē bunden*.)

The 2nd and 3rd persons sing. of the pres. indic. often mutate the root-vowel, thus : —

a becomes *e* as in (*hē*) *stent* from *standan* (*stand*).

ea „ *ie* „ *fielþ* „ *feallan* (*fall*).

e „ *i* „ *cwipþ* „ *cweþan* (*say*).

eo „ *ie* „ *wierþ* „ *weorþan* (*happen*).

ā „ *ǣ* „ *hætt* „ *hātan* (*command*).

ō „ *ē* „ *grēwþ* „ *grōwan* (*grow*).

ēa „ *īe* „ *hīewþ* „ *hēawan* (*hew*).

ēo „ *īe* „ *ċiest* „ *ċēosan* (*choose*).

ū „ *ȳ* „ *lȳcþ* „ *lūcan* (*close*).

The full ending of the 3rd pers. sing. pres. indic. is *-eþ*, which is generally contracted, with the following consonant-changes:—

-teþ	becomes	-tt	as in	lætt	from	lætan	(let).
-deþ	„	-tt	„	bitt	„	bīdan	(wail).
-ddeþ	„	-tt	„	bitt	„	biddan	(pray).
-þeþ	„	-þþ	„	cwiþþ	„	cweþan	(say).
-seþ	„	-st	„	cīest	„	cēosan	(choose).
-ndeþ	„	-nt	„	bint	„	bindan	(bind).

Double consonants become single, as in *hē fielþ* from *feallan*.

Before the *-st* of the 2nd pers. consonants are often dropt, as in *þū cwist* from *cweþan*, *þū cīest* from *cēosan*; and *d* becomes *t*, as in *þū bintst* from *bindan*.

For the changes between *s* and *r*, *þ* and *d*, *g* and *h*, see p. 7.

Some verbs, such as *sēon* (see), drop the *h* and contract before most inflections beginning with a vowel:—*ic sēo*, *wē sēoþ*, *tō sēonne*; but *hē sihþ*.

There are seven conjugations of strong verbs, distinguished mainly by the different formation of their preterites. The following lists comprise all the strong verbs that occur in the texts given in this book, together with several others of the commoner ones.

I. 'Fall'-conjugation.

The pret. sing. and pl. has *ēo* or *ē*, and the past partic. retains the original vowel of the infinitive.

(a) *ēo-preterites.***ea :—**

INFINITIVE.	THIRD PRES.	PRET. SING.	PRET. PL.	PTC. PRET.
feallan (<i>fall</i>)	fielp	fēoll	fēollon	feallen
healdan (<i>hold</i>)	hielt	hēold	hēoldon	healden
wealdan (<i>wield</i>)	wielt	wēold	wēoldon	wealden
weaxan (<i>grow</i>)	wiext	wēox	wēoxon	weaxen

ā :—

blāwan (<i>blow</i>)	blāwþ	blēow	blēowon	blāwen
cnāwan (<i>know</i>)	cnāwþ	cnēow	cnēowon	cnāwen
sāwan (<i>sow</i>)	sāwþ	sēow	sēowon	sāwen

ē :—

wēpan (<i>weep</i>)	wēpþ	wēop	wēopon	wōpen
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Wēpan has really a weak present (p. 30) with mutation (the original *ō* re-appearing in the past partic.), but it makes no difference in the inflection.

ō :—

flōwan (<i>flow</i>)	flēwþ	flēow	flēowon	flōwen
grōwan (<i>grow</i>)	grēwþ	grēow	grēowon	grōwen
rōwan (<i>row</i>)	rēwþ	rēow	rēowon	rōwen

ēa :—

bēatan (<i>beat</i>)	bīett	bēot	bēoton	bēaten
hēawan (<i>heav</i>)	hīewþ	hēow	hēowon	hēawen
hlēapan (<i>leap</i>)	hliepþ	hlēop	hlēopon	hlēapen

(b) *ē-preterites.***ā :—**

hātan (<i>command</i>)	hætt	hēt	hēton	hāten
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æ :—

lætan (<i>let</i>)	lætt	lēt	lēton	læten
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ō :—

fōn (<i>seize</i>)	fēhþ	fēng	fēngon	fangen
hōn (<i>hang</i>)	hēhþ	hēng	hēngon	hangen

II. 'Shake'-conjugation.

Verbs in *a* (*ea*) and *ę* (*ie*). *Ō* in pret. sing. and pl., *a* (*æ*) in partic pret. *Standan* drops its *n* in the pret. The partic. pret. of *swęrian* is irregular.

a:—

INFINITIVE.	THIRD. PRES.	PRET. SING.	PRET. PL.	PTC. PRET.
faran (<i>go</i>)	færþ	fōr	fōron	faren
sacan (<i>quarrel</i>)	sæcþ	sōc	sōcon	sacen
scacan (<i>shake</i>)	scæcþ	scōc	scōcon	scacen
standan (<i>stand</i>)	stęnt	stōd	stōdon	standen

The following shows contraction of original *ea*:—

slęan (<i>strike</i>)	slięþ	slōg	slōgon	slęęn
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ę:—

hębban (<i>lift</i>)	hęþ	hōf	hōfon	hafen
sęieppan (<i>create</i>)	sęiepp	scōp	scōpon	scapen
swęrian (<i>swear</i>)	swęreþ	swōr	swōron	sworen

The presents of these verbs are inflected weak, so that their imperative sing. is *hęfe* and *swęre*, like that of *węnian* (p. 32). *Swęrian* has indic. *swęrige*, *swęrest*, like *węnian*; *hębban* has *hębbe*, *hęfst*, &c. like *hīeran* (p. 30).

III. 'Bind'-conjugation.

I (*ie*, *e*, *eo*) followed by two consonants, one or both of which is nearly always a liquid (*l*, *r*) or nasal (*m*, *n*) in the infin., *a* (*æ*, *ea*) in pret. sing., *u* in pret. pl., *u* (*o*) in ptc. pret. *Findan* has a weak preterite.

i:—

bindan (<i>bind</i>)	bint	band	bundon	bunden
drincan (<i>drink</i>)	drincþ	dranc	druncon	druncen
findan (<i>find</i>)	fint	funde	fundon	funden
gielđan (<i>pay</i>)	gielt	geald	guldon	golden
(on)ginđan (<i>begin</i>)	-ginþ	-gann	-gunnon	-gunnen

INFINITIVE.	THIRD PRES.	PRET. SING.	PRET. PL.	PTC. PRET.
grindan (<i>grind</i>)	grint	grand	grundon	grunden
iernan (<i>run</i>) [p. 7]	iernþ	arn	urnon	urnen
ge-limpan (<i>happen</i>)	-limpþ	-lamp	-lumpon	-lumpen
scrinan (<i>shrink</i>)	scrinþ	scranc	scruncon	scruncen
springan (<i>spring</i>)	springþ	sprang	sprungon	sprungen
swincan (<i>toil</i>)	swincþ	swanc	swuncon	swuncen
windan (<i>wind</i>)	wint	wand	wundon	wunden
winnan (<i>fight</i>)	winþ	wann	wunnon	wunnen

e:—

berstan (<i>burst</i>)	bierst	bærst	burston	borsten
bregdan (<i>pull</i>)	. . .	brægd	brugdon	brogden
delfan (<i>dig</i>)	dilþ	dealf	dulfon	dolfen
sweltan (<i>die</i>)	swilt	swealt	swulton	swolten

eo:—

beorgan (<i>protect</i>)	bierhþ	bearg	burgon	borgen
beornan (<i>burn</i>) [p. 7]	biernþ	barn	burnon	burnen
ceorfan (<i>cut</i>)	cierþ	cearf	curfon	corfen
feohtan (<i>fight</i>)	fieht	feaht	fuhton	fohten
weorpan (<i>throw</i>)	wierpþ	wearp	wurpon	worpen
weorþan (<i>become</i>)	wierþ	wearþ	wurdon	worden

IV. 'Bear'-conjugation.

Verbs in *e* (*i*), followed by a single consonant, generally a liquid or nasal; in *brecan* the liquid precedes the vowel. *A* (*æ*) in pret. sing., *æ* (*ā*) in pret. pl., *o* (*u*) in ptc. pret. *Cuman* is irregular.

i:—

niman (<i>take</i>)	nimþ	nam	nāmon	numen
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e:—

beran (<i>bear</i>)	bierþ	bær	bæron	boren
brecan (<i>break</i>)	bricþ	bræc	bræcon	brocen
sćeran (<i>shear</i>)	sćierþ	sćear	sćæron	scoren
stelan (<i>steal</i>)	stilþ	stæl	stælon	stolen
teran (<i>tear</i>)	. .	tær	tæron	toren

u:—

INFINITIVE.	THIRD PRES.	PRET. SG.	PRET. PL.	PTC. PRET.
cuman (<i>come</i>)	cymþ	cōm	cōmon	cumen

V. 'Give'-conjugation.

Verbs in *e* (*i*, *eo*, *ie*) followed by single consonants, which are not liquids or nasals. This class differs from the last only in the ptc. pret. which keeps the vowel of the infinitive.

e:—

cweþan (<i>say</i>)	cwiþþ	cwæþ	cwædon	cweden
etan (<i>eat</i>)	itt	æt	æton	eten
sprecan (<i>speak</i>)	spricþ	spræc	spræcon	sprecen
wrecan (<i>avenge</i>)	wricþ	wræc	wræcon	wrecen

i:—

biddan (<i>pray</i>)	bitt	bæd	bædon	beden
licgan (<i>lie</i>)	līþ	læg	lægon	legen
sittan (<i>sit</i>)	sitt	sæt	sæton	seten
þicgan (<i>receive</i>)	þigep	þeah	þægon	þegen

All these have weak presents:—imper. *bide*, *lige*, *site*, *þige*. Their *i*s are mutations of the *e* which appears in their past partic.

ie:—

giefan (<i>give</i>)	giefþ	geaf	gēafon	giefen
(on)gietan (<i>understand</i>)	-giett	-geat	-gēaton	-gieten

The following is contracted in most forms:—

sēon (<i>see</i>)	sihþ	seah	sāwon	sewen
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VI. 'Shine'-conjugation.

Verbs in *ī*, with pret. sing. in *ā*, pl. *i*, ptc. pret. *i*.

bīdan (<i>wait</i>)	bītt	bād	bidon	biden
bītan (<i>bite</i>)	bītt	bāt	biton	biten
drīfan (<i>drive</i>)	drīfþ	drāf	drifon	drifen

INFINITIVE.	THIRD PRES.	PRET. SING.	PRET. PL.	PTC. PRET.
(be)lifan (<i>remain</i>)	-lifþ	-lāf	-lifon	-lifon
rīdan (<i>ride</i>)	rītt	rād	ridon	riden
rīpan (<i>reap</i>)	rīpp	rāp	ripon	ripen
(ā)rīsan (<i>rise</i>)	-rīst	-rās	-rison	-risen
sċīnan (<i>shine</i>)	sċīnþ	scān	sċinon	sċinen
snīpan (<i>cut</i>)	snīpp	snāp	snidon	sniden
stīgan (<i>ascend</i>)	stīgþ	stāg	stigon	stigen
(be)swīcan (<i>deceive</i>)	-swīcþ	-swāc	-swicon	-swicen
ġe-wītan (<i>depart</i>)	-wītt	wāt	-witon	-witen
wītan (<i>write</i>)	wītt	wrāt	writon	writen

VII. 'Choose'-conjugation.

Verbs in *ēo* and *ū*, with pret. sing. *ēa*, pl. *u*, ptc. pret. *e*.
Flēon and *tēon* contract.

bēodan (<i>offer</i>)	bīett	bēad	budon	boden
brēotan (<i>break</i>)	brīett	brēat	bruton	broten
cēosan (<i>choose</i>)	cīest	cēas	curon	coren
flēogan (<i>fly</i>)	flīehþ	flēag	flugon	flogen
flēon (<i>flee</i>)	flīehþ	flēah	flugon	flogen
flēotan (<i>float</i>)	flīett	flēat	fluton	floten
hrēosan (<i>fall</i>)	hrīest	hrēas	hruron	hroren
hrēowan (<i>rue</i>)	hrīewþ	hrēaw	hruwon	hrowen
for-lēosan (<i>lose</i>)	-līest	-lēas	-luron	-loren
sċēotan (<i>shool</i>)	sċīett	sċēat	scuton	scoten
smēocan (<i>smoke</i>)	smīecþ	smēac	smucon	smocen
tēon (<i>pull</i>)	tīehþ	tēah	tugon	togen
ā-prēotan (<i>fail</i>)	-prīett	-prēat	-pruton	-proten

ū :—

brūcan (<i>enjoy</i>)	brȳcþ	brēac	brucon	brocen
būgan (<i>bow</i>)	bȳhþ	bēag	bugon	bogen
lūcan (<i>lock</i>)	lȳcþ	lēac	lucon	locen
lūtan (<i>bow</i>)	lȳtt	lēat	luton	loten
scūfan (<i>push</i>)	scȳfþ	sċēaf	scufon	scofen

WEAK VERBS.

There are three conjugations of weak verbs—(1) in *-an*, pret. *-de* (*hīeran*, *hīerde*, ‘hear’); (2) in *-ian*, pret. *-ede* (*wēnian*, *wēnede*, ‘wean’); (3) in *-ian*, pret. *-ode* (*lufian*, *lufode*, ‘love’). The verbs of the first two conjugations nearly all have a mutated vowel in the present and infinitive, which those of the third conjugation very seldom have.

I. *an*-verbs.

This class of weak verbs has the same endings as the strong verbs, except in the pret. and past partic., which are formed by adding *-de* and *-ed* respectively, with the following consonant changes.

-ndde	becomes	-nde	as in	sēnde	from	sēndan	(send).
-llde	„	-lde	„	fylde	„	fyllan	(fill).
-tde	„	-tte	„	mētte	„	mētan	(find).
-pde	„	-pte	„	dypte	„	dyppan	(dip).
-cde	„	-hte	„	tæhte	„	tæcan	(show).

The past partic. is generally contracted in the same way:—*sēnd*, *mētt*, *tæht*, but some of them often retain the uncontracted forms:—*fyllēd*, *dyppēd*. When declined like adjectives they drop their *e* where practicable:—*fyllēd*, plur. *fyldē*; *hīerēd*, *hīerde*.

The 2nd and 3rd pres. sing. ind. are contracted as in the strong verbs.

(a) ‘Hear’-class.

INDICATIVE.			SUBJUNCTIVE.
<i>Pres. sing.</i>	1.	<i>hīer-e</i> (<i>hear</i>),	<i>hīer-e</i> .
	2.	<i>hīer-st</i> ,	<i>hīer-e</i> .
	3.	<i>hīer-þ</i> ,	<i>hīer-e</i> .
<i>plur.</i>		<i>hīer-aþ</i> ,	<i>hīer-en</i> .

INDICATIVE		SUBJUNCTIVE.
<i>Pret. sing.</i>	1. hīer-de,	hīer-de.
	2. hīer-dest,	hīer-de.
	3. hīer-de,	hīer-de.
<i>plur.</i>	hīer-don,	hīer-den.
<i>Imper. sing.</i> hīer ; <i>plur.</i> hīer-aþ.		<i>Infin.</i> hīer-an.
<i>Plc. pres.</i> hīer-ende ; <i>pret.</i> hīer-ed.		
<i>Gerund.</i> tō hīer-enne.		

Further examples of this class are :—

INFINITIVE.	THIRD PRES.	PRET.	PARTIC. PRET.
æt·iewan (<i>show</i>)	-īewþ	-īewde	-īewed.
cȳpan (<i>make known</i>)	cȳþþ	cȳþde	cȳped, cȳdd
fyllan (<i>fill</i>)	fylþ	fylde	fylled
(nēa)læcan (<i>approach</i>)	-læcþ	-læhte	-læht
lædan (<i>lead</i>)	lætt	lædde	lædd
lēcgan (<i>lay</i>)	lēgþ	lēgde	lēgd
gē·liefan (<i>believe</i>)	-liefþ	-liefde	-liefed
nēmnan (<i>name</i>)	nēmneþ	nēmnde	nēmned
sēndan (<i>send</i>)	sēnt	sēnde	sēnd
sēttan (<i>set</i>)	sētt	sētte	sētt
smēan (<i>consider</i>)	smēaþ	smēade	smēad
tæcan (<i>show</i>)	tæcþ	tæhte	tæht
wēndan (<i>turn</i>)	wēnt	wēnde	wēnd

(b) 'Seek'-class.

In this class the mutated vowels lose their mutation in the preterite and past partic., besides undergoing other changes in some verbs.

Those in double consonants (and *ēg*) simplify them in the contracted 2nd and 3rd sing. pres. indic. :—*selle*, *sēlst*, *sēlþ* ; *sēgge*, *sēgst*, *sēgþ* ; also in the imperative, which is formed as in Conj. II :—*sēle*, *sēgge*, *bygge*, &c.

e:—

INFINITIVE.	THIRD PRES.	PRET.	PARTIC. PRET.
cweġllan (<i>kill</i>)	cweġlþ	cwealde	cweald
reċċan (<i>tell</i>)	reċþ	reahte	reaht
seċġan (<i>say</i>)	seċþ	sægde	sægð
seġllan (<i>give</i>)	seġlþ	sealde	seald
węċċan (<i>wake</i>)	węċþ	weahte	weaht
þenċan (<i>think</i>)	þenċþ	þōhte	þōht

i:—

bringan (<i>bring</i>)	bringþ	brōhte	brōht
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y:—

byċġan (<i>buy</i>)	byċþ	bohte	boht
þynċan (<i>appear</i>)	þynċþ	þūhte	þūht
wyrċan (<i>work</i>)	wyrċþ	worhte	worht

ē:—

rēċan (<i>care</i>)	rēċþ	rōhte	rōht
sēċan (<i>seek</i>)	sēċþ	sōhte	sōht

II. 'Wean'-conjugation.

INDICATIVE.			SUBJUNCTIVE.
<i>Pres. sing.</i>	1.	węn-ige (<i>wean</i>),	węn-ige.
	2.	węn-est,	węn-ige.
	3.	węn-eþ,	węn-ige.
<i>plur.</i>		węn-iap,	węn-ien.
<i>Pret. sing.</i>	1.	węn-edē,	węn-edē.
	2.	węn-edest,	węn-edē.
	3.	węn-edē,	węn-edē.
<i>plur.</i>		węn-edon,	węn-eden.

Imper. węn-e, węn-iap. *Infin.* węn-ian.

Partic. pres. węn-iende; *pret.* węn-ed.

Gerund. tō węn-ienne.

So are conjugated all weak verbs with a short mutated root syllable, such as *fērian* (carry), *wērian* (defend), *gēbyrian* (besit). There are not many of them.

III. 'Love'-conjugation.

INDICATIVE.		SUBJUNCTIVE.
<i>Pres. sing.</i>	1. luf-ige (<i>love</i>),	luf-ige.
	2. luf-ast,	luf-ige.
	3. luf-aþ,	luf-ige.
<i>plur.</i>	luf-iaþ,	luf-ien.
<i>Pret. sing.</i>	1. luf-ode,	luf-ode.
	2. luf-odest,	luf-ode.
	3. luf-ode,	luf-ode.
<i>plur.</i>	luf-odon,	luf-oden.
<i>Imper.</i>	luf-a, luf-iaþ.	<i>Infinitive.</i> luf-ian.

Partic. pres. luf-iende : *pret.* luf-od. *Gerund.* tō luf-ienne.

So also *āscian* (ask), *macian* (make), *weorþian* (honour), and many others.

Irregularities.

Some verbs are conjugated partly after I, partly after III. Such are *habban* (have) and *libban* (live).

Habban has pres. indic. *hæbbe*, *hæfst*, *hæfþ*; *habbaþ*, subj. *hæbbe*, *hæbben*, pret. *hæfde*, imper. *hafa*, *habbaþ*, particc. *habbende*, *hæfd*.

Libban has pres. *libbe*, *leofast*, *leofaþ*; *libbaþ*, subj. *libbe*, pret. *leofode*, imper. *leofa*, *libbaþ*, particc. *libbende*, *lifiende*; *leofod*.

Fētian (fetch) has pret. *fētte*.

STRONG-WEAK VERBS.

The strong-weak verbs have for their presents old strong preterites, from which new weak preterites are formed. Note the occasional second person sing. in *l*.

INDICATIVE.		SUBJUNCTIVE.
<i>Pres. sing.</i>	1. wāt (<i>know</i>),	wite.
	2. wāst,	wite.
	3. wāt,	wite.
<i>plur.</i>	witon,	witen.
<i>Pret.</i>	wiste.	
<i>Imper.</i> wite, witaþ. <i>Infin.</i> witan.		
<i>Partic. pres.</i> witende; <i>pret.</i> witen.		

The other most important weak-strong verbs are given below in the 1st and 2nd sing. pres. indic., in the plur. indic., in the pret., in the infin. and partic. pret. Of several the last two forms are doubtful, or do not exist.

Ah (*possess*), āge, āgon; āhte; āgen (*only as adjective*)¹.

Cann (*know*) canst, cunnon; cūpe; cunnan; cūþ (*only as adjective*.)

Dearr (*dare*), durre, durren; dorste.

German (*remember*), -manst; -munde; -munan.

Mæg (*can*), miht, magon, mæge (*subj.*); mihte.

Mōt (*may*), mōst, mōton; mōste.

Sceal (*shall*), scealt, sculon, scyle (*subj.*); scolde.

þearf (*need*), þurfon, þyrfe (*subj.*); þorfte; þurfan.

ANOMALOUS VERBS.

(1) Willan (*will*) shows a mixture of subj. forms in the pres. indic. sing. :—

INDICATIVE.		SUBJUNCTIVE.
<i>Pres. sing.</i>	1. wile,	wile.
	2. wilt,	wile.
	3. wile,	wile.
<i>plur.</i>	willað,	willen.
<i>Pret.</i>	wolde, etc.	

¹ So also *nāh* = *ne* (not) *āh*.

Similarly *nyllan* (will not) :—

INDICATIVE.		SUBJUNCTIVE.
<i>Pres. sing.</i>	1. nyle,	nyle.
	2. nylt,	nyle,
	3. nyle,	nyle.
<i>plur.</i>	nyllaþ,	nyllen.
<i>Pret.</i>	nolde, etc.	

(2) *Wesan* (*be*).

INDICATIVE.		SUBJUNCTIVE.
<i>Pres. sing.</i>	1. eom ; bēo,	sīe ; bēo.
	2. eart ; bist.	sīe ; bēo.
	3. is ; biþ,	sīe ; bēo.
<i>plur.</i>	sind ; bēoþ.	sīen ; bēon.
<i>Pret. sing.</i>	1. wæs,	wære.
	2. wære,	wære.
	3. wæs,	wære.
<i>plur.</i>	wæron,	wæren.

Imper. wes, wesað ; bēo, bēoþ. *Infinitive.* wesan ; bēon.

Participle present. wesende.

The contracted negative forms are :—*neom, neart, nis ; næs, nære, næron ; nære, næren.*

(3) *Dōn* (*do*).

INDICATIVE.		SUBJUNCTIVE.
<i>Pres. sing.</i>	1. dō.	dō.
	2. dēst,	dō.
	3. dēþ,	dō.
<i>plur.</i>	dōþ,	dōn.
<i>Pret.</i>	dyde, etc.	

Imper. dō, dōþ. *Infinitive.* dōn.

Participle present. dōnde ; *participle pret.* ġe'dōn.

(4) Gān (*go*).

INDICATIVE.		SUBJUNCTIVE.
<i>Pres. sing.</i>	1. gā,	gā.
	2. gæst,	gā.
	3. gæþ,	gā.
<i>plur.</i>	gāþ,	gān.
<i>Pret.</i>	ēode,	ēode.

Imper. gā, gāþ. *Infīn.* gān.

Partic. pres. gangende ; *pret.* ġe·gān.

DERIVATION.

PREFIXES.

The following are the most important prefixes, some of which are *verbal*, being confined to verbs and words formed directly from them; some *nominal*, being confined to nouns and adjectives.

ā- (1) originally 'forth,' 'away,' as in *ā·rīsan*, 'rise forth,' 'arise'; *ā·faran*, 'go away,' 'depart'; but generally only intensive, as in *ā·cweġllan* (kill), *ā·hrēosan* (fall).

(2) = 'ever' in pronouns and particles, where it gives an indefinite sense, as in *ā·hweār* (anywhere), *ā·wiht* (anything).

æġ- from *ā·ġe-*, the *ā* being mutated and the *e* dropped, has a similar meaning, as in *æġ·hwelc* (each), *æġþer* = *æġ·hwaþer* (either).

be-, originally 'by,' 'around' (cp. the preposition *be*), (1) specializes the meaning of a transitive verb, as in *be·sēttan* (beset, surround), *be·scīeran* (shear); (2) makes an intransitive verb transitive, as in *be·þencan* (consider) from *þencan* (think); (3) gives a privative meaning, as in *be·hēafđian* (behead). In some words, such as *be·cuman* (come), it is practically unmeaning.

for- (which is distinct from the preposition *for*) generally has the sense of 'loss' or 'destruction,' as in *for-dōn* (destroy), *for-weorþan* (perish). Of course, if the verb with which it is compounded already has this meaning, it acts merely as an intensitive, as in *for-brēotan* (break up, break), *for-scrincan* (shrink up). It also modifies in a bad sense generally, as in *for-sēon* (despise), or negatives, as in *for-bēo-dan* (forbid).

ge- originally meant 'together,' as in *gēfēra* (fellow-traveller, companion) from *fēran* (travel). With verbs it often signifies 'completion,' 'attainment,' and hence 'success,' as in *gēgān* (conquer), originally 'go over,' or 'reach,' *gēwinnan* (win) from *winnan* (fight). Hence generally prefixed to *hīran* and *sēn*, *gēhīran* and *gēsēn* strictly meaning 'succeed in hearing, seeing.' It is generally prefixed to past participles (p. 23), where it originally gave the meaning of completion—*gēlufed* = 'completely loved.'

mis- = 'mis,' as in *mis-dād* (misdeed).

n- = *ne* (not), as in *nā* (not), literally 'never,' *nāfre* (never), *næs* (was not) = *ne wæs*.

on- as a verbal prefix has nothing to do with the preposition *on*. It properly signifies 'separation,' as in *on-lūcan* (open) from *lūcan* (lock, close), but is often practically unmeaning, as in *on-ginnan* (begin).

or-, literally 'out of,' is privative, as in *orsorg* (unconcerned) from *sorg* (sorrow).

tō- as a verbal prefix has nothing to do with the preposition *tō* (which occurs in *tōgædre*, 'together,' &c.), but signifies 'separation,' as in *tōberstan* (burst asunder), *tōbregdan* (shake off), and hence 'destruction,' as in *tōcwīesan* (crush to pieces, bruise).

un- negatives, as in *un-gesālig* (unhappy).

ENDINGS.

(a) NOUNS.

Personal.

-end, from the present participle *-ende*, = ' -er ':—*Hālend* (healer, Saviour), *būend* (dweller).

-ere = ' -er ':—*sātere* (sower), *mynetere* (money-changer, minter) from *mynet* (coin).

-ing, patronymic, *æþeling* (son of a noble, prince) from *æþele* (noble).

Abstract.

-nes, fem. from adjectives :—*gōd-nes* (goodness), *rihtwīsnes* (righteousness).

-uþ, -þo, fem., generally from adjectives :—*gēoguþ* (youth), *strengþo* (strength) from *strang*.

-ung, fem. from verbs :—*scotung* (shooting, shot), *hērgung* (ravaging), from *scotian*, *hērgian*.

The following are also independent words :—

-dōm, masc. :—*wīs-dōm* (wisdom), *þēow-dōm* (servitude).

-hād, masc. :—*cild-hād* (childhood).

-rāden, fem. :—*gēcwid-rāden* (agreement) from *cwide* (speech); *mann-rāden* (allegiance).

-scipe, masc. :—*frēend-scipe* (friendship). Concrete in *wæter-scipe* (piece of water, water).

(b) ADJECTIVES.

-en, with mutation, denotes ' material,' ' belonging to ' :—*gylden* (golden), *stānen* (of stone), *hāþen* (heathen) from *hāþ* (heath). In *seolcen* (silken) there is no mutation.

-feald = ' -fold ' :—*hund-feald* (hundred-fold).

-ig :—*miht-ig* (mighty); *hāl-ig* (holy) from *hāl* (whole).

-isc, with mutation :—*Englisc* (English) from *Angel*; *mennisc* (human) from *mann*.

-ol :—*swic-ol* (deceitful).

-iht, with mutation, denotes 'material,' 'nature':—*stān-iht* (stony).

-sum = 'some':—*hīer-sum* (obedient).

The following exist (sometimes in a different form) as independent words :—

-fæst :—*sōþ-fæst* (truthful).

-full :—*særg-full* (sorrowful), *gēlēaf-full* (believing, pious).

-lēas = '-less':—*ār-lēas* (dishonoured, wicked).

-lic (cp. *gēlic*) = '-ly':—*fōlc-lic* (popular), *hæfen-lic* (heavenly).

-weard = '-ward':—*sūþan-weard* (southward).

VERBS.

-læcan :—*ān-læcan* (unite), *gēþwār-læcan* (agree).

ADVERBS.

-e, the regular adverb-termination :—*lange* (long), *gēlice* (similarly) from *lang*, *gēlic*. Sometimes *-lice* (from *-lic*) is used to form adverbs, as *blīþe-lice* (gladly) from *blīþe*.

DERIVATIONS FROM PARTICIPLES.

Many abstract words are formed from present participles (often in a passive sense) and past participles (often in an active sense) :—

-nes :—*forgiefen-nes* (forgiveness), *gerræced-nes* (narrative), *welwillend-nes* (benevolence).

-lic :—*unārīmed-lic* (innumerable).

-lice :—*welwillend-lice* (benevolently).

SYNTAX.

GENDER.

When masculine and feminine beings are referred to by the same adjective or pronoun, the adjective or pronoun is put in the neuter:—*hīe ġesamnodon hīe, ealle þā hēafod-menn, and ēac swelce wīf-menn . . and þā hīe blīpost wāron . .* (they gathered themselves, all the chief men, and also women . . and when they were most merry . .). Here *blīpost* is in the neuter plur.

CASES.

Accusative. Some verbs of asking (a question) and requesting, together with *lāran* (teach), take two accusatives, one of the person, and another of the thing:—*hīe hine ne dorston cēniġ þing āscian* (they durst not ask him anything); *wē magon ēow rād ġelāran* (we can teach you a plan).

The accusative is used adverbially to express duration of time: *hwey stande ġē hēr ealne dæg idle?* (why stand ye here all the day idle?)

Dative. The dative in Old E. is of two kinds, (1) the dative proper, and (2) the instrumental dative, interchanging with the regular instrumental. It is not always easy to separate the two.

(1) The dative proper usually designates personal relations, and is frequently used with verbs, together with an accusative (generally of the thing). The dative is also used with adjectives. It is used not only with verbs of *giving*, &c., as in *hē scalde cēlcum ānne pēning* (he gave each a penny); *addressing*, as in *ic ēow sēġe* (I say to you), *hē þancode his Dryhtne* (he thanked his Lord); but also with many verbs of *benefiting*, *influencing*, &c., as in *ne dō ic þē nānne tēonan* (I do thee no injury), *hīe noldon him līefan* (they would not allow

them to do so); *þām rēþum sƿerde* (restrained the cruel ones). Also in looser constructions, to denote the person indirectly affected, benefited, &c., as in *bycgap eow elc* (buy for yourselves oil). Note especially the following idiom: *hīc gesōhten Bretene Brettum tō fullume* (they came to Britain as a help to the Britains—to help them); *hē clipode Crīst him tō fullume* (he called Christ to his help).

The dative is also used with adjectives of *nearness, likeness, &c.*:—*Ēadmund cyning clipode ānne biscop þe him geħen-dost wæs* (King Edmund summoned a bishop who was nearest at hand to him); *heofona rīce is geħic þām mangere þe sōhte þæt gōde meragrot* (the kingdom of the heavens is like the merchant who sought the good pearl).

(2) The instrumental dative is used to denote the *instrument* and *manner* of an action: *hē geħendode yflum dēapc* (he ended with an evil death). Hence its use to form adverbs, as in *sēaƿmālum* (sheafwise). It also signifies time when:—*þrim ġearum ār þām þe hē forþfērde* (three years before he died), which is also expressed by the instrumental itself:—*sō wolde ġfsian ālc ġēare þone sanct* (she used to cut the saint's hair every year); *þy fēorþan ġēare his rīces* (in the fourth year of his reign). A past participle with a noun in the instrumental dative is used like the ablative absolute in Latin: *Hubba belāf on Norþhymbra-lande, ġcƿunnum siġe mid wælhrēceƿesse* (H. remained in Northumbria, victory having been won with cruelty).

Genitive. The genitive is often used in a partitive sense:—*his fēonda sum* (one of his enemies); *hiera fif wāren dysiġe* (five of them were foolish). Hence it is generally used with *fela*, as in *fela wundra* (many miracles); also with numerals when used as substantives (p. 18).

The genitive is often used like an accusative to denote the object of various emotions and mental states, such as

joy, desire, remembering:—*hīc þæs fægnodon swīpe* (they rejoiced at it greatly); *mē lēfre wære þat ic on gefeohte fēolle wip þām þe mīn folc mōste hīra eardes brūcan* (it would be pleasanter to me to fall in fight that my people might enjoy (possess) their country); *ic þæs ge-wilniġe* (I desire that); *ġif hē his fēores rōhte* (if he cared about his life); *hē wæs þæs Hēlandes ġemyndiġ* (he was mindful of—he remembered the Saviour).

Some of these verbs, such as *biddan* (ask), take an accusative of the person and a genitive of the thing:—*hē hine hlāfes bill* (he asks him for bread).

Verbs of *depriving, restraining, &c.*, have the same construction:—*nis Angel-cynn be-dēled Dryhtnes hālgena* (England is not deprived of the Lord's saints).

Some verbs of *giving, &c.*, take a genitive of the thing and a dative of the person:—*him wæs of-legen wīlces fōdan* (they were deprived of all food).

The genitive is often used to *define* an adjective or noun:—*þū eart wīcrpe slēġes* (thou art worthy of death); *on þām ġēare þe Ælfred æpeling ān and twēntiġ ġēara wæs* (in the year when Prince Alfred was twenty-one).

CONCORD.

Adjectives agree with their nouns not only when used attributively (*gōde mēnn*), but also when the adjective follows the noun, either predicatively or in apposition:—*þā mēnn sind gōde*; *hē ġe-seah oþre īdle standan* (he saw others standing idle); *hīc cōmon mid langum scīpum, nā manigum* (they came with long ships, not many).

APPOSITION.

In such expressions as 'the island of Britain,' the second noun is not put in the genitive, but the two are simply put in

apposition, both being declined separately :—*Breten iēgland*, *on Bretene* (*þā*) *iēglande*. In ‘king Alfred,’ &c., the proper name is put first in the same way :—*Ælfred æþeling* (prince Alfred); *on Æþelredes cyninges dæge* (in the days of king Æþelred).

There is a similar apposition with the adjective *sum* followed by a noun or pronoun, as in *sume þā mēnn* (some of the men); *þā þā hē sēow, sumu hīe fēollon wiþ weg* (while he sowed, some of them [the seeds] fell by the road). Sometimes the pronoun precedes, as in *þā bædon hīe sume þæt Samson mōste him macian sum gamen* (then some of them asked that Samson might make some sport for them).

Another kind of apposition occurs in instances like the following, where we have an adjective agreeing with a following noun, and denoting a part of it :—*hīe gesæton sūþanwearde Bretnē ārest* (they occupied the south of Britain first); *sūþanweard hit (=þæt land) hæfdon Pcohtas* (the Picts had the south part of it).

ADJECTIVES.

The weak forms are used :

(1) after the definite article :—*se æþela cyning* (the noble king); *þæs æþelan cyninges, þæt gōde mēregrot, þā gōdan mēregrotu*.

(2) after *þis* :—*þās earman landlēode* (these poor people, pl.); *þes hālga cyning* (this holy king), *þisses hālgan cyninges*.

(3) occasionally after other demonstrative and indefinite adjectives, and often after possessive pronouns :—*þīnc dīcglan gold-hordas* (thy hidden treasures).

(4) in the vocative :—*þū yfla þēow and slāwa!* (thou bad and slothful servant); *ēalā þū lēofa cyning!* oh, thou dear king).

Note that *ōþer* always keeps the strong form : *þā ōþru dēor* (the other wild beasts). So also do the possessive pronouns :

þās mīn word (these my words). *Ān* in the sense of 'one' keeps the strong form to distinguish it from the weak *āna* = 'alone': *þæt ān dēorwierþe mērcgrot* (the one precious pearl).

ARTICLES.

The definite article is omitted as in Modern English before names such as *God*, and also before *Dryhten* (the Lord), *Dēofol* (the Devil), although *se Dēofol* also occurs, and names of nations:—*Bretta cyning* (king of the Britons).

It is omitted in many prepositional combinations, not only in those where it is omitted in Modern English also, as in *sigefæst on sæ and on lande* (victorious on sea and on land), but also in many others: *gēwende tō wuda on gēan* (went back to the wood); *se flothere fērde eft tō sciþe* (the army of pirates went back to their ships); *hē fēng tō rīce* (he took the government—came to the throne).

The definite article is, on the other hand, sometimes used where it would not be in Modern E., as in *se mann* = 'man' (men in general).

The indefinite article is often not expressed at all:—*þæt dyde unhold mann* (an enemy did that); *hē be-stealcode on land swā swā wulf* (he stole to land like a wolf). Or it is expressed by *sum*: *on þā m lande wæs sum mann*, *Lēofrīc gehāten* (in that country was a man called L.). Or by *ān*, as in Modern English:—*ān wulf wearþ āsend tō be-werienne þæt hēafod wiþ þā oþru dēor* (a wolf was sent to protect the head against the other wild beasts).

PRONOUNS.

Hwæt is used interrogatively of persons where we should use 'who':—*hē nyste hwæt hīc wæron* (he did not know who they were).

VERBS.

NUMBER.

After *ǣlc þāra þe* (each of-those-who) the verb is put in the sing., agreeing not with *þāra þe* but with *ǣlc*:—*ǣlc þāra þe þās mīn word ġe'hīerþ* (each of those who hear these my words).

When *þæt* or *þis* is connected with a plural predicate by means of the verb 'to be,' the verb is put in the plural:—*þæt wæron þā ǣrestan sċipu Dēniscra manna þe Angel-cynnes land ġe'sōhton* (those were the first ships of Danish men which came to the land of the English race).

Impersonal verbs take an accusative of the person, sometimes also with a genitive of the thing.

Others, such as *þyncan* (appear), take a dative of the person:—*wæs him ġe'þūht þæt hīe be'hȳdden þæt hēafod* (they thought they (the Danes) had hidden the head).

TENSES.

There being no future inflection in Old E., the present is used instead:—*ne ā'bȳhþ nēfre Eādmund Hinguare* (Edmund will never submit to H.); *gā ġē on mīnne wīngeard, and ic sġlle ēow þæt riht biþ* (go ye into my vineyard, and I will give you what is right). As we see in this example, there is a tendency to use *bēon* in a future sense. Another example is *ġif ic bēo ġebunden mid seofon rāpum, sōna ic bēo ġewield* (if I am bound with seven ropes, I shall at once be overcome). The future is sometimes expressed by *will* and *shall*, as in Modern English, though generally with a sense of volition with the one, and of necessity with the other, the idea of simple futurity coming out most clearly in the preterites *wolde* and *scolde*:—

Hē ġe'lāhte āne lēon þe hine ā'bītan wolde (he seized a lion

that was going to devour him); *hīe wēndon þæt hīe scolden mære onfōn* (they expected to receive more).

The preterite has the meaning of the modern

(1) Preterite and imperfect :—*se sāwere ūt ēode his sēd to sāwenne, and þā þā hē sēow . .* (the sower *went* out to sow his seed, and while he *was sowing* . .).

(2) Perfect :—*hēr is mīn cnapa, þone ic gēcēas* (here is my servant, whom I have chosen);—*ūre cyning cōm nū hēr tō lande* (our king has just landed here).

(3) Pluperfect :—*þā þā gēcōmon þe ymb þā endlyftan tīd cōmon* (when those came who had come at the eleventh hour).

Periphrastic tenses are sometimes formed, as in Modern E., by *hæbbe* and *hæfde* with the past participles, and often have the meanings of the modern perfect and pluperfect respectively, as in *nū ic hæbbe gēstriened oþru twā pund* (now I have gained two other pounds), but even the pluperfect often has the sense of a simple preterite. The participle is undeclinable in the later language, but originally it was declined, being really an adjective in apposition to the noun or pronoun governed by *habban*: *hīe hæfdon hīera cyning āworpenne* (they had deposed their king).

The pluperfect sense is often indicated by the addition of the adverb *āer* (before):—*his swēora, þe āer wæs forslāgen* (his neck, which had been cut through).

The periphrastic forms of intransitive verbs are formed with *wesan*:—*sipþan hīe āfarene wāron* (after they had gone away). Here the participle always agrees with the noun or pronoun with which it is connected.

The periphrases with the present participle have no distinctive meanings of duration, &c.:—*ān mann wæs eardende on Israhēla þēode, Manuē gehāten* (a man dwelt in Israel called Manue).

PASSIVE.

The passive is formed with *wesan* or *weorþan* with the past participle. These forms are very vague in meaning, and the distinction between the two auxiliaries is not clearly marked, but *wesan* appears to indicate a state, *weorþan* an action.

wearþ ge'lufoð is generally preterite or perfect in meaning: *ān wulf wearþ ā'seðd* (a wolf was sent); *mīne lēofe þe gnas, þe on hīera bēddum wurdon of'slāgene* (my beloved thanes, who have been killed in their beds).

wæs ge'lufoð, indicating a state, is naturally pluperfect in meaning:—*se ærendraca sægde his hlāforde hū him ge'andwyrð wæs* (the messenger told his lord how he had been answered).

SUBJUNCTIVE.

The subjunctive states something not as a fact, as in the indicative, but merely as an object of thought. Hence it is used to express wish, conditions, doubt, &c.

A. In principal sentences.

Wish and *command* (often nearly equivalent to the imperative):—*þæs him sīe wuldor and lof ā būtan ende* (therefore let there be to him praise and glory ever without end); *ne hē ealu ne drince nāfre oppe wīn* (nor shall he ever drink ale or wine).

B. In dependent sentences.

The chief cases are the following:—

(1) In *indirect narrative* and *question*: *sēo cwen sægde þæt hīere nāre be healfum dæle ge'sægd be Salomones mārþo* (the queen said that she had not been told about Solomon's glory by half); *ic āscige hwār sēo offrung sīe* (I ask where the offering is); *menn woldon scēawian hū hē lēge* (men

wished to see how he lay). When the statement in the indirect narration is perfectly certain in itself, and not merely accepted on the authority of the speaker, it is put in the indicative:—*hē hiere sǣgde on hwām his miht wæs* (he told her what his strength consisted in).

(2) After verbs of *desiring* and *commanding*:—

þæs ic ġewilniġe and ġewysce mid mōde þæt ic āna ne be life æfter mīnum lēofum þegnum (that I desire and wish with heart that I may not remain alone after my dear thanes).

(3) To express *purpose*:—*þȳ lās ġē þone hwāte āwyrzwalien* (lest ye root up the wheat);—*Dryhten āstāg niþer, tō bām þæt hē ġesāwe þā burg* (the Lord descended, in order that he might see the city).

(4) To express *result*:—*þū nāfst þā mihte þæt þū mæġe him wiþstandan* (thou hast not the power that thou canst withstand him).

(5) To express *hypothetical comparison* (as if):—*se wulf folgode forþ mid þām hēafde, swelce hē tam wære* (the wolf followed on with the head, as if he were tame); *hē ġelāhte āne lēon, and tōbræġd hīe tō styccum, swelce hē tōtære ticcen* (he seized a lion and tore her to pieces, as if he were rending a kid).

(6) In *conditional* clauses, generally with *ġif* or *būtan*, and in *concessive* clauses with *þēah*, *þēah þe*:—*God wāt þæt ic nyle ābūgan fram his bīgengum āfre, swelte ic, libbe ic* (God knows that I will not swerve from his worship ever, whether I die or live); *þās flotmenn cuman, and þē cwicne ġebindaþ, būtan þū mid flēame þīnum fēore ġebeorge* (these pirates will come and bind thee alive, unless thou savest thy life with flight); *God hielt Ēadmund hālne his lichaman oþ þone miclan dæg, þēah þe hē on moldan cōme* (God will keep Edmund

with his body whole until the great day, although he has come to earth—been buried). Sometimes the idea of ‘if’ must be got from the context:—*clīpiab tō þissum giefsum swā hwelce swā gē gē mēten* (summon to this wedding whomsoever ye meet, = *if* ye meet any one); *hīe be hēton hiere scēaltas wiþ þām þe hēo be swice Samson* (they promised her money in consideration of her betraying Samson, = *if* she would . . .).

When the statement is assumed as unreal, instead of merely hypothetical, as in the above instances, both clauses are put in the subjunctive, the preterite being substituted for the present, as in Modern English also, where *if I were . . .* implies *I am not . . .* The modern distinction between *if I were* and *if I had been*, the former corresponding to the present indicative *I am not*, the latter to the preterite *I was not*, is not made in Old English, which uses *gif ic wære* in both instances. Sometimes the ‘if’-clause has to be supplied in thought:—*mē lēofre wære þæt ic on gē feohle fēolle wiþ þām þe mīn folc mōste hiera eardes brūcan* (I would rather fall in fight that my people might possess their country), where we must supply some such clause as *gif hit swā bēon mihte* (if it might be so—if it were possible to save my people by my death).

(7) In clauses dependant on a *negative sentence*:—*nīs nān þing þe his mihte wiþ stande* (there is nothing that resists his might). Sometimes the negation must be gathered from the context, as in *se hālgas is mærra þonne menn mægen ā smēan* (the saint is more illustrious than men can conceive = the saint is so illustrious that no men can conceive it).

(8) In other cases, to express uncertainty, futurity, &c.: *þīn rīce gēwilt fram þē, oþ þæt þū wile þæt God gēwilt manna rīca* (thy kingdom shall depart from thee, till thou knowest that God rules the kingdoms of men); *uton*

wecorþian ūrne naman, ær þām þe wē sīen tōdǣlde geond calle eorþan! (let us make our name famous, before we are dispersed over the earth).

The preterite subjunctive is often expressed by *should* and *would* with an infinitive, as in Modern English.

Scolde is used after verbs of *desiring*, *requesting* and *commanding*:—*biddende þone Ælmihtigan þæt hē him ārian scolde* (praying the Almighty to have mercy on him). In the following example the verb of commanding is understood from the noun *ārende*:—*hē sende tō þām cyninge bēotlic ārende, þæt hē ābūgan scolde tō his mannrādenne, gif hē his fēores rōhte* (he sent to the king an arrogant message, that he was to turn to his allegiance, if he cared about his life).

Wolde is used after verbs of *purpose*:—*se cyning ēode inn þæt he wolde gesēon þā þe þār sæton* (the king went in to see those who were sitting there).

INFINITIVE.

After verbs of commanding the infinitive often seems to have a passive sense:—*hīe hēton him sendan mārān fultum* (they ordered that more forces should be sent to them). So also after verbs of hearing, &c.:—*þæt mǣste wæl þe wē secgan hīerdon* (the greatest slaughter we have heard told of). In such cases an indefinite pronoun has been omitted: 'ordered them to send . .' etc.

GERUND.

The gerund is used—

(1) to express purpose:—*ūt ēode se sǣwere his sǣd tō sǣwenne* (the sower went forth to sow his seed).

(2) it defines or determines an adjective (adverb or noun): *hit is scandlic ymb swelc tō sprecenne* (it is shameful to speak of such things).

PREPOSITIONS.

Some prepositions govern the accusative, such as *þurh* (through), *ymbe* (about); some the dative (and instrumental), such as *æfter* (after), *ǣr* (before), *æt* (at), *be* (by), *binnan* (within), *būtan* (without), *for* (for), *fram* (from), *of* (of), *tō* (to).

Some govern both accusative and dative, such as *ofer* (over), *on* (on, in), *under* (under). The general rule is that when motion is implied they take the accusative, when rest is implied, the dative. Thus *on* with the accusative signifies 'into,' with the dative 'in.' But this rule is not strictly followed, and we often find the accusative used with verbs of rest, as in *hē his hūs ġetimbode ofer stān* (he built his house on a rock), and conversely, the dative with verbs of motion, as in *hīe fēollon on stānihte* (they fell on stony ground).

As regards the use and meaning of the prepositions, it must be noticed that *in* is very seldom used, its place being supplied by *on*, the meaning 'on' being in its turn often expressed by *ofer*, as in the passage just quoted.

When a thing is referred to, *þær* is substituted for *hit*, the preposition being joined on to the *þær*, so that, for instance, *þær-tō* corresponds to *tō him*; *hīe lǣddon þone cyning tō ānum trēowe*, and *tiegdon hine þær-tō* (they led the king to a tree, and tied him to it). So also *hēr-beēastan* is equivalent to 'east of this (country).'

Prepositions sometimes follow, instead of preceding the words they modify, sometimes with other words intervening: *hīe scuton mid gafelocum him tō* (they shot at him with missiles); *hīe cwædon him betwēonan* (they said among themselves); *þām Ælmihtigan tō lofe, þe hīe on ġeliefdon* (to the praise of the Almighty, in whom they believed), where *on*

refers to the indeclinable *þe*. So also in *þæt hūs þe hē inne wunode* (the house he dwelt in).

Where the noun modified by such a preposition is not expressed, the preposition becomes an adverb: *se cyning sēnde his here tō, and fordyde þā mannslogan* (the king sent his army to the place, and destroyed the murderers).

NEGATION.

The negative particle is *ne*, which drops its *e* before some common verbs and pronouns, as in *nīs = ne is*, *nān = ne ān*. The negative particle is prefixed to every finite verb in a sentence, and to all the words besides which admit the contracted forms:—*tōcwīesed hrēod hē ne forbrīett* (he breaks not the bruised reed), *hit nā ne fēoll* (it did not fall); *nān mann nyste nān þing* (no man knew anything). So also with *ne . . ne = 'neither . . nor'*: *ne flītt hē ne hē ne hriemb* (he neither disputes nor cries out).

CORRELATION.

Correlation is often more fully expressed in Old than in Modern English, as in *þā þā mēnn slēpon, þā cōm his fēonda sum = 'when the men slept, then came one of his enemies.'* In *þā þā = 'when'* the two correlatives are brought immediately together:—*þā þā hē sēow, sumu hīe fēollon wiþ weg = 'then when he sowed, some of them fell by the road.'* In the following example the conjunction *þæt* is correlative with the pronoun *þæt*:—*þæs ic ġewilniġe þæt ic āna ne be līfe after mīnum lēofum þeġnum*—'that I desire, that I may not remain alone after my dear thanes.' Sometimes a word is used to include both the demonstrative and the relative meaning:—*hē ġebrōhte hine þær hē hine ær ġenam* (he brought him to the place where he took him from).

WORD-ORDER.

The Old English word-order resembles that of German in many respects, though it is not so strict, thus:—

The verb comes before its nominative when the sentence is headed by an adverb or adverbial group, or when the object or predicate is put at the head of the sentence:—*þā cwæþ se cyning* (then said the king); *ārest wæron būend þisses landes Brettas* (at first the Britons were the inhabitants of this country); *on his dagum cōmon ārest þrēo scipu* (in his days three ships first came); *þæt bāron olfendas* (camels carried it); *mære is se God þe Daniël on be-liefþ* (great is the God that Daniel believes in).

The infinite often comes at the end of the sentence; *wē magon ēow rād gēlāran* (we can teach you a plan).

The finite verb often comes at the end in dependant sentences, an auxiliary verb often coming after an infinitive or participle; *þæt wæron þā ārestan scipu Deniscra manna þe Angel-cynnes land gēsōhton* (those were the first ships of Danish men which came to the land of the English race); *þæt mæste wæl þe wē seġgan hīerdon oþ þisne andweardan dæg* (the greatest slaughter that we have heard tell of up to this present day); *þæt hīe þone Godes mann ābītan scolden* (in order that they should devour the man of God).

There is a tendency to put the verb at the end in principal sentences also, or, at least, to bring it near the end: *hīene man ofslōg* (they killed him); *hīe þār siġe nāmon* (they got the victory there).

GENERAL TABLE OF ENDINGS.

NOUNS.

STRONG.				WEAK.			
	<i>M.</i>	<i>N.</i>	<i>F.</i>		<i>M.</i>	<i>N.</i>	<i>F.</i>
<i>Sg. N.</i>	—	—	-(u)		-a	-e	-e
<i>A.</i>	—	—	-(e)		-an	-e	-an
<i>D.</i>	-e	-e	-e		-an	-an	-an
<i>G.</i>	-es	-es	-e		-an	-an	-an
					<div style="text-align: center;"> } </div>		
<i>Pl. N.</i>	-as	-(u)	-a			-an	
<i>D.</i>	-um	-um	-um			-um	
<i>G.</i>	-a	-a	-(en)a			-ena	

ADJECTIVES.

<i>Sg. N.</i>	—	—	-(u)	-a	-e	-e
<i>A.</i>	-ne	—	-(e)	-an	-e	-an
<i>D.</i>	-um	-um	-re	-an	-an	-an
<i>G.</i>	-es	-es	-re	-an	-an	-an
<i>I.</i>	-e	-e	(-re)	(-an	-an	-an)
<i>Pl. N.</i>	-e	-(u)	-e			
					-an	
<i>D.</i>		-um			-um	
<i>G.</i>		-ra			-ra	

VERBS.

PRESENT.			PRETERITE.		
	<i>Indic.</i>	<i>Subj.</i>		<i>Indic.</i>	<i>Subj.</i>
<i>Sg. 1.</i>	-e;	-ige	-(ig)e	- ; -de	-e ; -de
<i>2.</i>	-(e)st;	-ast	-(ig)e	-e ; -dest	-e ; -de
<i>3.</i>	-(e)p ;	-ap	-(ig)e	- ; -de	-e ; -de
<i>Pl.</i>	-ap ;	-iap	-(i)en	-on ; -don	-en ; -den

Imper. sg. -(a) ; *pl.* -(i)ap. *Infinit.* -(i)an.

Partic. pres. -(i)ende ; *pret.* -en, -ed, -od. *Ger.* (i)enne.

TEXTS.

I.

SENTENCES.

Ān on-ginn is ealra þinga, þæt is God æl-mihtig. Se ge·lēafa þe biþ būtan gōdum weorcum, sē is dēad; þis sind þāra apostola word. Ic eom gōd hierde: se gōda hierde seþ þis āgen lif for his scēapum. Ūre Ā·liesend is se gōda hierde, and wē crīstene mēnn sind his scēap. Se mōna his 5 leoht ne seþ, and steorran of heofone feallap. Swā swā wæter ā·dwæscþ fȳr, swā ā·dwæscþ sēo ælmesse synna.

Ealle ge·sceafta, heofonas and englas, sunnan and mōnan, steorran and eorþan, eall niētenu and ealle fuglas, sē and ealle fiscas God ge·scōp and ge·worhte on siex dagum; and 10 on þāem seofopan dæge hē ge·endode his weorc; and hē be·hēold þā eall his weorc þe hē ge·worhte, and hīe wæron eall swiþe gōd. Hē fērde geond manigu land, bodiende Godes ge·lēafan. Hē for·lēt eall woruld-þing. Se cyning be·bēad þæt man scolde ofer eall Angel-cynn scīpu wyrċan; 15 and hiera wæs swā fela swā næfre ær ne wæs on nānes cyninges dæge. Se cyning hēt of·slēan ealle þā Dēniscan mēnn þe on Angel-cynne wæron.

Þā ne mihton hīe him nān word and-swarian, ne nān mann ne dorste hine nān þing mære āscian. Hīe fuhton 20

on þā burg ealne dæg, and þōhton þæt hie hie scolden
 ā·brecan. Se eorl ge·wende west tō Īr·lande, and wæs þær
 ealne þone winter. Æpelred cyning and Ælfred his brōþor
 fuhton wiþ ealne þone here on Æsces·dūne.

- 25 Se mann is ēce on ānum dæle, þæt is, on þære sǣwle;
 hēo ne ge·endap nǣfre. Gif se biscop dēþ be his āgnum
 willan, and wile bindan þone un·scyldigan, and þone scyl·
 digan ā·liesan, þonne for·liest hē þā miht þe him God
 for·geaf. þēod winþ on·gēan þēode, and rīce on·gēan rīce.
 30 Ealle mēnn ēow hatiap for mīnum naman. Hē ge·worhte
 fela wundra binnan þām fierste þe hē biscop wæs. Hē
 ge·hælde sum wif mid hālgum wætre. Se cyning wearþ
 of·slægen fram his āgnum folce. On þām ilcan gēare wæs
 se micla hungor geond Angel·cynn. Se mæsse·prēost āscap
 35 þæt cild, and cwipþ: ‘Wip·sæcst þū dēofle?’ Þonne and·
 wirt se god·fæder, and cwipþ: ‘Ic wip·sace dēofle.’ God
 ælmihtiga, ge·miltsa mē synn·fullum! Æpelred cyning cōm
 hām tō his āgenre þēode, and hē glædlice fram him eallum
 on·fangen wearþ.

- 40 Crīst, ūre Dryhten, be·bēad his leornung·cnihtum þæt
 hie scolden tǣcan eallum þēodum þā þing þā hē self him
 tǣhte. Gif gē for·giefap mannum hiera synna, þonne for·
 giefþ ēower se heofonlica Fæder ēowre synna. Ne mæg nān
 mann twām hlāfordum þēowian: oppe hē ānne hataþ and
 45 oþerne lufap, oppe hē biþ ānum ge·hīersum and oþrum un·
 gehīersum.

Se cyning nam þæs eorles sunu mid him tō Ēngla·lande.
 Mēnn be·hōfiap gōdre lāre on þissum tīman, þe is ge·endung
 þisse worulde. Se lichama, þe is þære sǣwle rēaf, and·
 50 biðap þæs miclan dōmes; and þeah hē bēo tō dūste for·

·molsnod, God hine ā·rærþ, and ge·bringþ tō·gædre sāwle and lichaman tō þāem ēcan life. Hwelc fæder wile sellan his cilde stān, gif hit hine hlāfes bitt? Ā·giesaþ þāem cāsere þā þing þe þæs cāseres sind, and Gode þā þing þe Godes sind. Sēo sāwol and-bīdaþ þæs ēcan āristes. 55

Hē wæs cyning ofer eall Ēngla-land twēntig wintra. God ælmihtig is ealra cyninga cyning, and ealra hlāforda hlāford. Dēofol is ealra un-riht-wīra manna hēafod, and þā yflan mēnn sind his limu. Synnfulra manna dēap is yfel and earmlic, for þāem þe hīe farap of þissum scortan life tō ēcum 60 wītum. Hū fela hlāfa hæbbe gē? Seofon, and fēa fisca. Ne ge·wilna þū ōþres mannes āhta!

On þāem landum eardodon Ēngle, ær þāem þe hīe hider on land cōmon. Hīe fuhton on þā burg ealne dæg, ac hīe ne mihton hīe ā·brecaþ. þā ēodon hīe tō hiera scīpum. Þær 65 bēoþ swīpe manige byrig on þāem lande, and on ælcere byrig biþ cyning.

God cwæp tō Noē : ‘ Ic wile for·dōn eall mann-cynn mid wætre for hiera synnum, ac ic wile ge·healdan þē, and þīn wīf, and þīne prīe suna.’ Ān mann hæfde twēgen suna; þā 70 cwæp hē tō þāem ieldran : ‘ gā and wyrē tō·dæg on mīnum wīn-gearde.’ þā cwæp hē : ‘ ic nyle :’ ēode þēah siþpan tō þāem wīngearde. Hē dyde his fæder willan. Se prēost cwæp tō þāem folce : ‘ Ic ēow blētsige on naman þæs Fæder, þæs Suna, and þæs Hālgan Gāstes.’ Āra þīnum fæder and 75 þīnre mēder! Sum wīf cōm tō Crīste, and bæd for hiere dehter. Sēo dohtor wearþ ge·hæled þurh ge·lēasan þære mōdor.

Bēoþ ge·myndige þāra twēgra worda þe Dryhten cwæp on

80 his god-spelle! Hē cwæþ: ‘For-giefap, and ēow biþ for-giefen; seþlaþ, and ēow biþ ge-seald.’

Twēgen menñ ēodon intō Godes temple hīe tō ge-bid-denne. Ælfred cyning fōr mid þrim sċipum ūt on sǣ, and ge-feaht wiþ fēower sċip-hlæstas Dēniscra manna, and þāra
85 sċipa twā ge-nam, and þā menñ of-slægene wǣron þe þær-on wǣron. þā cōmon þrēo sċipu. þā ge-fēngon hīe þāra þrēora sċipa twā, and þā menñ of-slōgon, ealle būtan fīsum. Se wītega ā-wrāt be þām fēower nīetenum þe him æt-iewdu wǣron, þæt hīe hǣfden ēagan him on ælce healde.
90 An þāra nīetena wæs on menñiscre onsiene him æt-iewed, oþer on lēon onsiene, þridde on cealfes, fēorþe on earnes.

God þone ærestan mann rihtne and gōdne ge-scōþ, and eall mann-cynn mid him. Ælfred Æþelwulfing wæs cyning ofer eall Angel-cynn būtan þām dǣle þe under Dēna on-
95 wealde wæs. Ælc gōd trēow bierþ gōde wæstmas, and ælc yfel trēow bierþ yfle wæstmas; ne mæg þæt gōde trēow beran yfle wæstmas, ne þæt yfle trēow gōde wæstmas. Eadigu sind ēowru ēagan, for þām þe hīe ge-sēoþ, and ēowru ēaran, for þām þe hīe ge-hīeraþ. Swā hwā swā seþþ
100 ānum þurstigum menñ ceald wæter on mīnum naman, ne for-liest hē his mēde. Ne fare gē on hǣþenra manna wege! Gōd mann of gōdum gold-horde bringþ gōd forþ; and yfel mann of yflum goldhorde bringþ yfel forþ.

Gregōrius se hālga pāpa is rihtlice ge-cweden Eŋgliscre
105 þēode apostol. þā hē ge-seah þæt se mǣsta dǣl þære þēode his lāre for-sāwon, þā for-lēt hē hīe, and ge-cēas þā hǣþnan lēode. Gif se blinda blindne lætt, hīe feallaþ bēgen on āne pytt. Se Hālga Gāst is lufu and willa þæs Fæder and þæs Suna; and hīe sind ealle ge-lice mihtige. Betera is sēo
110 sǣwol þonne se mēte, and betera se lichama þonne his scrūd.

Sēo sāwol is gāst, and be eorþlicum męttum ne leofaþ. Be·healdaþ þās flēogendan fuglas, þe ne sāwaþ ne ne rīpaþ, ac se heofonlica Fæder hīe ā·fētt. Hē cwæþ, ‘Ic neom oþrum mannum ge·lic ;’ swelce hē cwæde, ‘Ic āna eom riht-wīs, and þā oþre sind synn-fulle.’

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Þā se Hælend þanon fōr, þā folgodon him twēgen blinde, cweþende : ‘Ge·miltsa unc, Davīdes sunu!’ Hē cwæþ tō him : ‘Ge·līefe git þæt ic inc mæge ge·hælan?’ Hē cwæþ : ‘Sīe inc æfter incrum ge·lēafan.’ Æþelstān cyning fōr inn on Scot-land, ægþer ge mid land-hēre ge mid scīp-hēre, ¹²⁰ and his miçel ofer·hęrgode. Se mann þe God for·giett, God for·giett ēac hine. Farað, and lęraþ ealle þēoda! Lęraþ hīe þæt hīe healden eall þā þing þe ic ēow be·bēad! Sume męnn sægdon be him þæt hē wære Ælfredes sunu cýninges. Se Hælend āscode his leornung-cnihtas, ‘Hwone seçgaþ ¹²⁵ męnn þæt sīe mannes Sunu?’ Hwæt seçge gē þæt ic sīe? Þū eart þæs libbendan Godes sunu. Crīst cwæþ be his Fæder : ‘Gē seçgaþ þæt hē ēower God sīe, and gē hine ne on·cnēowon.’ Gif hīe þone hālgan Fæder on·cnēowen, þonne under·fēngen hīe mid ge·lēafan his Sunu, þe hē ā- ¹³⁰ ·sende tō middan-gearde. Se weg is swīpe nearu and sticol sē þe lætt tō heofona rīce; and se weg is swīpe brād and smēpe sē þe lætt tō helle wīte. Dysig biþ se weg-fērenda mann sē þe nimp þone smēpan weg þe hīne mis-lætt, and for-lætt þone sticolan þe hine ge·bringþ tō þære byrig. Þæt ¹³⁵ ic ēow seçge on þeostrum, seçgaþ hit on leohte; and þæt gē on ēare ge·hīeraþ, bodiaþ uppān hrōfum. Hīe scufoŋ ūt hīera scīpu, and ge·węndon him be·geondan sē.

Healdaþ and dōþ swā hwæt swā hīe seçgaþ; and ne dō gē nā æfter hīera weorcum: hīe seçgaþ, and ne dōþ. Eall ¹⁴⁰ hīera weorc hīe dōþ þæt męnn hīe ge·sēon. Hīe lufiaþ þæt

man hīe grēte on strætum. Æalā gē nǣddran and nǣddrena
cynn, hū flēo gē fram helle dōme?

Wē sind ealle cuman on þissum and-weardan līfe, and
145 ūre eard nis nā hēr; ac wē sind hēr swelce weg-fērende
menn: ān cymþ, oþer færþ. Hwelc mann seþ his bearne
nǣddran, gif hit fises bitt? Ælc þāra þe bitt, hē on-fēhþ;
and sē þe sēcþ, hē hit fint. Ne gæþ ælc þāra on heofona
rīce þe cwipþ tō mē, 'Dryhten, Dryhten; ' ac sē þe wyrþ
150 mīnes Fæder willan þe on heofonum is, sē gæþ on heofona
rīce. Nis hit nā gōd þæt man nime bearna hlāf and hun-
dum weorpe. Ic hæbbe þēgnas under mē: and ic cwepe tō
þissum, 'gā,' and hē gæþ; and tō oþrum, 'cum,' and hē
cymþ, and tō mīnum þēowe, 'wyrþ þis,' and hē wyrþ.

155 Se Hǣlend gē·nam þā fīf hlāfas, and blētsode, and tō-
·bræc, and tō·dælde be·twix þām sittendum; swā gē·lice ēac
þā fīscas tō·dælde; and hīe ealle gē·nōg hæfdon. Þā þe
þær æton wæron fēower þūsēd manna, būtan cildum and
wīfum. Hīe cōmon tō him, and tō him gebædon, and þus
160 cwædon: 'Sōþlice þū eart Godes sunu.' Ne wēne gē þæt
ic cōme sibbe on eorþan to sēndenne: ne cōm ic sibbe tō
sēndenne, ac sweord. Hē be·bēad þæt hīe sǣten ofer þære
eorþan. Hē sægde þæt Norþ-manna land wære swīpe lang
and swīpe smæl.

165 Hīe ealle on þone cyning wæron feohtende, oþ þæt hīe
hine ofslægenne hæfdon. Ælc mann þe oþre menn for·sihþ
biþ fram Gode for·sewen. Sē þe ēaran hæbbe tō gē·hīerenne,
gē·hiere. Gōd is ūs hēr tō bēonne.

God cwæþ tō ānum witegan, sē wæs Ionas gē·hāten:
170 'Far tō þære byrig, and boda þær þā word þe ic þē secge.'

Lufað ēowre fiend, and dōþ wel þāem þe ēow yfel dōþ. Lufa Dryhten þinne God on ealre þinre heortan, and on ealre þinre sawle, and on eallum þinum mōde. Sē þe ne lufað his brōþor, þone þe hē ġe·sihþ, hū mæg hē lufian God, þone þe hē ne ġe·sihþ licham-lice? Seġe ūs hwonne þās 175 þing ġe·weorþen, and hwelc tācen sīe þīnes tō-cymes and worulde ġe·endunge.

Se Hælend cwæþ tō ānum his leornung-cnihta, sē wæs hāten Philippus: 'Mid hwæm magon wē bycgan hlāf þissum folce?' Wel wiste Crīst hwæt hē dōn wolde, and hē wiste 180 þæt Philippus þæt nyste. God mæg dōn eall þing; wē sculon wundrian his mihte, and ēac ġe·liefan. Crīst ā·rærde Lazarum of dēaþe, and cwæþ tō his leornung-cnihtum: 'Tō·liesað his bēndas, þæt hē gān mæge.' God is ælmihtig, and mæg dōn eall þæt hē wile. Ġē nyton on hwelcre tīde 185 ēower hlāford cuman wile. For þāem bēo ġē ġearwe; for þāem þe mannes Sunu wile cuman on þære tīde þe ġē nyton. Se Hælend cwæþ be his Fæder: 'Ic hine cann, and ġif ic seġge þæt ic hine ne cunne, þonne bēo ic lēas, ēow ġe·lic.'

Se dēofol cwæþ tō Crīste: 'Ġif þū sīe Godes sunu, cwep 190 tō þissum stānum þæt hīc bēon ā·wende tō hlāfum.' Þā and-wyrde se Hælend, and cwæþ: 'Hit is ā·writen, "ne leofað se mann nā be hlāfe ānum, ac leofað be eallum þāem wordum þe gāþ of Godes mūþe."'" Se Hælend cōm tō him, þær hīc wæron ġe·gadrode, and cwæþ: 'Sīe sibb be·twix 195 ēow; ic hit eom; ne bēo ġē nā ā·fyrhte.' Fæder ūre, þū þe eart on heofonum, sīe þīn nama ġe·hālgod. Wē syngodon, wē dydon un-rihtlice; seġe ūs for·ġiefnesse: hwæt sculon wē dōn?

II.

FROM THE GOSPEL OF ST. MATTHEW.

VII. 24-7.

Ælc þāra þe þās mīn word ge·hīerþ, and þā wyrçþ, biþ
ge·lic þæm wīsan were, sē his hūs ofer stān ge·timbrode.
þā cōm þær regen and micel flōd, and þær blēowon windas,
and ā·hruron on þæt hūs, and hit nā ne fēoll : sōþlice hit
5 wæs ofer stān ge·timbrod.

And ælc þāra þe ge·hīerþ þās mīn word, and þā ne wyrçþ,
sē biþ ge·lic þæm dysigan mēnn, þe ge·timbrode his hūs ofer
sand·ceosol. þā rīnde hit, and þær cōm flōd, and blēowon
windas, and ā·hruron on þæt hūs, and þæt hūs fēoll ; and
10 his hryre wæs micel.

XII. 18-21.

Hēr is mīn cnapa, þone ic ge·cēas ; mīn ge·corena, on þæm
wel ge·licode mīnre sāwle : ic ā·sette mīnne gāst ofer hine,
and dōm hē bodað þēodum. Ne flitt hē, ne hē ne hriemþ,
ne nān mann ne ge·hīerþ his stefne on strætum. Tō·cwīesed
15 hrēod hē ne for·brīett, and smēocende fleax hē ne ā·dwāescþ,
ær þæm þe hē ā·weorpe dōm tō sigē. And on his naman
þēoda ge·hyhtaþ.

XIII. 3-8.

Sōþlice ūt ēode se sāwere his sǣd tō sāwenne. And þā
þā hē sēow, sumu hīe fēollon wip weg, and fuglas cōmon
20 and æton þā. Sōþlice sumu fēollon on stānihte, þær hit

næfde micle eorþan, and hrædlice ūp sprungon, for þāem þe hie næfdon þære eorþan diepan; sōþlice, ūp sprungenre sunnan, hie ā-drūgodon and for-scruncon, for þāem þe hie næfdon wyrtruman. Sōþlice sumu fēollon on þornas, and þā þornas wēoxon, and forþrysmdon þā. Sumu sōþlice 25 fēollon on gōde eorþan, and sealdon wæstm, sum hund-fealdne, sum siextig-fealdne, sum þritig-fealdne.

XIII. 24-30.

Heofona rīce is ge·worden þāem mēnn ge·lic þe sēow gōd sǣd on his æcere. Sōþlice, þā þā mēnn slēpon, þā cōm his fēonda sum, and ofer-sēow hit mid coccele on·middan þāem 30 hwæte, and fērde þanon. Sōþlice, þā sēo wyrt wēox, and þone wæstm brōhte, þā æt·iewde se coccel hine. Þā ēodon þæs hlāfordes þēowas and cwædon: ‘Hlāford, hū, ne sēowe þū gōd sǣd on þīnum æcere? hwanon hæfde hē coccel?’ Þā cwæp hē: ‘þæt dyde unhold mann.’ Þā cwædon þā 35 þēowas: ‘Wilt þū, wē gāp and gadriap hie?’ Þā cwæp hē: ‘Nese: þy lās gē þone hwæte ā·wyrtwalien, þonne gē þone coccel gadriap. Lætāp ægþer weaxan oþ rīp-tīman; and on þāem rīptīman ic seḡge þāem rīperum: “gadriap ærest þone coccel, and bindāp scēaf-mælum tō for·bærnenne; 49 and gadriap þone hwæte intō mīnum bērne.”’

XIII. 44-8.

Heofona rīce is ge·lic ge·hȳddum gold-horde on þāem æcere. Þone be·hȳtt se mann þe hine fīnt, and for his blisse gæp, and seþp call þæt hē āh, and ge·byḡp þone æcer.

Eft is heofona rīce ge·lic þāem mangere þe sōhte þæt gōde 45 mēre-grot. Þā hē funde þæt ān dēor-wierpe mēregrot, þā ēode hē, and sealde call þæt hē āhte, and bohte þæt mēre-grot.

Eft is heofona rīce ge·līc ā·sēndum nette on þā sǣ, and of
 50 ælcum fisc-cynne gadriendum. Þā hīe þā þæt nett ūp
 ā·tugon, and sǣton be þām strande, þā ge·curon hīe þā
 gōdan on hiera fatu, and þā yflan hīe ā·wurpon ūt.

XVIII. 12-14.

Gif hwelc mann hæfþ hund sēāpa, and him losaþ ān of
 þām, hū, ne for·lætt hē þā nigon and hund·nigontig on þām
 55 muntum, and gæþ, and sēþ þæt ān þe for·wearþ? And gif
 hit ge·limpp þæt hē hit fint, sōþlice ic ēow sēcge þæt hē
 swīpor ge·blissaþ for þām ānum þonne for þām nigon and
 hund·nigontigum þe nā ne losodon.

XX. 1-16.

Heofona rīce is ge·līc þām hīredes ealdre, þe on ærne-
 60 mergen ūt ēode ā·hýran wyrhtan on his wīn·geard. Ge·wor-
 denre ge·cwīd-rædenne þām wyrhtum, hē sealde ælcum āne
 pēning wīþ his dægēs weorce, and ā·sēnde hīe on his wīn-
 geard. And þā hē ūt ēode ymbe undern-tīd, hē ge·seah
 ōþre on strāete idle standan. Þā cwæþ hē: ‘Gā gē on
 65 mīnne wīngeard, and ic selle ēow þæt riht biþ.’ And hīe þā
 fērdon. Eft hē ūt ēode ymbe þā siextan and nigōþan
 tīd, and dyde þām swā ge·lice. Þā ymbe þā endlystan
 tīd hē ūt ēode, and funde ōþre standende, and þā sægde hē:
 ‘Hwý stande gē hēr ealne dæg idle?’ Þā cwædon hīe:
 70 ‘For þām þe ūs nān mann ne hýrde.’ Þā cwæþ hē: ‘And
 gā gē on mīnne wīngeard.’

Sōþlice þā hit wæs æfen ge·worden, þā sægde se wīngeardes
 hlāford his ge·rēfan: ‘Clīpa þā wyrhtan, and ā·gief him
 hiera mēde; on·ginn fram þām yt·emestan oþ þone fyrme-
 75 stan.’ Eornostlice þā þā ge·cōmon þe ymbe þā endlystan
 tīd cōmon, þā on·fēngon hīe ælc his pēning. And þā þe

þær ærest cōmon, wēndon þæt hīe scolden māre on·fōn ; þā on·fēngon hīe syndrige peningas. Þā on·gunnon hīe murc-
 nian on·gēan þone hīredes ealdor, and þus cwædon : ‘ þās
 ytemestan worhton āne tīd, and þū dydest hīe ge·lice ūs, 80
 þe bæron byrþenna on þisses dægēs hāetan.’ Þā cwæp hē
 and-swariende hiera ānum : ‘ Ēalā þū frēond, ne dō ic þē
 nānne tēonan ; hū, ne cōme þū tō mē tō wyrēenne wiþ
 ānum peninge ? Nim þæt þīn is, and gā ; ic wile þissum
 ytemestum seġllan eall swā miċel swā þē. Opþe ne mōt ic 85
 dōn þæt ic wile ? Hwæper þe þīn ēage mǣnfull is for þām
 þe ic gōd eom ? Swā bēoþ þa fyrmestan ytemeste, and þā
 ytemestan fyrmeste ; sōþlice manige sind ge·clipode, and
 fēa ge·corene.’

XXII. 2-14.

Heofona rīce is ge·lic þām cyninge þe macode his suna 90
 giefta, and sēnde his þēowas, and clipode þā ge·laþodan tō
 þām gieftum. Þā noldon hīe cuman. Þā sēnde hē eft ōpre
 þēowas, and sægde þām ge·laþodum : ‘ Nū ic ge·gearwode
 mīne feorme : mīne fearras and mīne fuglas sind of·slægene,
 and eall mīn þīng sind gearu ; cumað tō þām gieftum.’ Þā 95
 for·giēmdon hīe þæt, and fērdon, sum tō his tūne, sum tō
 his mangunge. And þā ōpre nāmon his þēowas, and mid
 tēonan ge·swēncton, and of·slōgon. Þā se cyning þæt ge-
 ·hīerde, þā wæs hē ierre, and sēnde his hēre tō, and for·dyde
 þā mann-slagan, and hiera burg for·bærnde. 100

Þā cwæp hē tō his þēowum : ‘ Witodlice þās giefta sind
 gearwe, ac þā þe ge·laþode wæron ne sind wierpe. Gāþ nū
 tō wega gelætum, and cliþað tō þissum gieftum swā hwelce
 swā gē ge·mēten.’ Þā ēodon þā þēowas ūt on þā wegas,
 and ge·gadrodon ealle þā þe hīe ge·mētton, gōde and yfle ; 105
 þā wæron þā gieft-hūs mid sittendum mannum gefylde.

Þā ēode se cyning inn, þæt hē wolde ge·sēon þā þe þær

sæton, and þā ge·seah hē þær ānne mann þe næs mid gieft-
 licum rēafe gescrȳdd. þā cwæp hē : ‘ Lā, frēond, hūmeta
 110 ēodest þū inn, and næfdest gieftlic rēaf?’ þā swigode hē.
 And se cyning cwæp tō his þegnum : ‘ Ge·bindaþ his handa
 and his fēt, and weorpaþ hine on þā yterran þēostru ; þær biþ
 wōp and tōpa grist-bitung.’ Witodlice manige sind ge-
 ·laþode, and fēa ge·corene.

XXV. 1-13.

115 Þonne biþ heofona riçe ge·lic þæm tien fæmnum, þe þā
 leoht-fatu nāmon, and fērdon on·gēan þone brȳd-guman and
 þā brȳd. Hiera fīf wæron dysige, and fīf glēawe. And þā fīf
 dysigan nāmon leohtfatu, and ne nāmon nānne ele mid him ;
 þā glēawan nāmon ele on hiera fatum mid þæm leohtfatum.
 120 þā se brȳdguma ielde, þā hnappodon hīe ealle, and slēpon.
 Witodlice tō middre nihte man hriemde, and cwæp : ‘ Nū se
 brȳdguma cymþ, faraþ him tō·gēanes.’ þā ā·rison ealle þā
 fæmnan, and glengdon hiera leohtfatu. þā cwædon þā
 dysigan to þæm wīsum : ‘ Sellaþ ūs of ēowrum ele, for þæm
 125 ūre leohtfatu sind ā·cwēnc̃tu.’ þā and-swarodon þā glēawan,
 and cwædon : ‘ Nese ; þȳ læs þe wē and gē næbben genōg :
 gāþ tō þæm cīependum, and bycgāþ ēow ele.’ Witodlice,
 þā hīe fērdon, and woldon bycgan, þā cōm se brȳdguma ;
 and þā þe gearwe wæron ēodon inn mid him tō þæm
 130 gieftum ; and sēo duru wæs be·locen. þā æt nīehstan cōmon
 þā oþre fæmnan, and cwædon : ‘ Dryhten, Dryhten, læt ūs
 inn.’ þā and-swarode hē him, and cwæp : ‘ Sōþ ic ēow
 secgē, ne cann ic ēow.’ Witodlice, waciaþ, for þæm þe gē
 nyton ne þone dæg ne þā tid.

XXV. 14-30.

135 Sum mann fērde on elþēodignesse, and clipode his

þēowas, and be·tæhte him his æhta. And ānum hē sealde fif pund, sumum twā, sumum ān : æghwelcum be his āgnum mægne ; and fērde sōna.

þā fērde sē þe þā fif pund under·fēng, and ge·striende oþru fif. And eall-swā sē þe þā twā under·fēng, ge·striende 140 oþru twā. Witodlice sē þe þæt ān under·fēng, fērde, and be·dealf hit on eorþan, and be·hȳdde his hlāfordes feoh.

Witodlice æfter miclum fierste cōm þāra þēowa hlāford, and dihte him ge·rād. þā cōm sē þe þā fif pund under·fēng, and brōhte oþru fif, and cwæp : ‘Hlāford, fif pund þū sealdest 145 mē ; nū ic ge·striende oþru fif.’ þā cwæp his hlāford tō him : ‘Bēo bliþe, þū gōda þēow and ge·trēowa : for þām þe þū wære ge·trēowe ofer lȳtlu þing, ic ge·sette þē ofer miclu ; gā intō þīnes hlāfordes blisse.’ þā cōm sē þe þā twā pund under·fēng, and cwæp : ‘Hlāford, twā pund þū 150 mē sealdest ; nū ic hæbbe ge·striened oþru twā.’ þā cwæp his hlāford tō him : ‘Ge·blissa, þū gōda þēow and getrēowa : for þām þe þū wære ge·trēowe ofer fēa, ofer fela ic þē ge·sette ; gā on þīnes hlāfordes ge·fēan.’ þā cōm sē þe þæt ān pund under·fēng, and cwæp : ‘Hlāford, ic wāt þæt 155 þū eart heard mann : þū rīpst þær þū ne sēowe, and gaderast þær þū ne sprēngdest. And ic fērde of·drædd, and be·hȳdde þīn pund on eorþan ; hēr þū hæfst þæt þīn is.’ þā andswarode his hlāford him, and cwæp : ‘þū ysla þēow and slāwa, þū wistest þæt ic rīpe þær ic ne sēowe, 160 and ic gadrige þær ic ne strēdde : hit ge·byrede þæt þū be·fæste mīn feoh myneterum, and ic nāme, þonne ic cōme, þæt mīn is, mid þām gafole. Ā·nimaþ þæt pund æt him, and sellað þām þe mē þā tien pund brōhte. Witodlice ælcum þāra þe hæfþ man selþ, and hē hæfþ ge·nōg ; þām þe næfþ, 165 þæt him þyncþ þæt hē hæbbe, þæt him biþ æt·brogden. And weorpaþ þone un·nyttan þēow on þā ȳterran þēostru ; þær biþ wōp and tōþa grist·bitung.’

III.

OLD TESTAMENT PIECES.

I.

Æfter þæm sōþlice ealle mēnn spræcon āne spræce. þā þā hīe fērdon fram Ēast-dæle, hīe fundon āne feld on Sennaār-lande, and wunodon þær-on.

þā cwædon hīe him be'twēonan: 'Uton wyrčan ūs tigelan, 5 and ælan hīe on fýre!' Witodlice hīe hæfdon tigelan for stān and tierwan for weal-līm. And hīe cwædon: 'Uton timbrian ūs ceastre, and stīepel oþ heofon hēanne! uton weorþian ūrne naman, ær þæm þe wē sien tō'dælde geond ealle eorþan!'

10 Witodlice Dryhten ā'stāg niþer, tō þæm þæt hē ge'sāwe þā burg and þone stīepel, þe Adāmes bearn ge'timbrodon. And hē cwæþ: 'þis is ān folc, and ealle hīe sprecap ān læden, and hīe be'gunnon þis tō wyrçenne: ne ge'swīcap hīe ær þæm þe hit gearu sie; sōþlice uton cuman and tō'dælan 15 hiera spræce!'

Swā Dryhten hīe tō'dælde of þære stōwe geond ealle eorþan. And for þæm man nemnde þā stōwe Babel for þæm þe þær wæron tō'dælde ealle spræca.

II.

God wolde þā fandian Abrahāmes ge'hīersumnesse, and 20 clipode his naman, and cwæþ him þus tō: 'Nim þīnne ān-cęnnedan sunu Isaāc, þe þū lufast, and far tō þæm

lande Visionis hraþe, and ge·offra hine þær uppān ānre dūne.'

Abrahām þā ā·rās on þære ilcan nihte, and fērde mid twām cnapum tō þām fierlenum lande, and Isaāc samod, 25 on assum rīdende.

Þā on þām þridan dæge, þā hie þā dūne ge·sāwon, þær þær hie tō scoldon tō of·slēanne Isaāc, þā cwæþ Abrahām tō þām twām cnapum þus: 'Andbīdiþ ēow hēr mid þām assum sume hwile! ic and þæt cild gāþ unc tō ge·bīddenne, 30 and wit siþþan cumað sōna eft tō ēow.'

Abrahām þā hēt Isaāc beran þone wudu tō þære stōwe, and hē self bær his sweord and fȳr. Isaāc þā ā·scode Abrahām his fæder: 'Fæder mīn, ic ā·sciġe hwær sēo offrung sīe; hēr is wudu and fȳr.' Him andwyrde se fæder: 'God fore- 35 sċēawaþ, mīn sunu, him self þā offrunge.'

Hie cōmon þā tō þære stōwe þe him ge·sweotolode God; and hē þær weofod ā·rærde on þā ealdan wīsan, and þone wudu ge·lōgode swā swā hē hit wolde habban tō his suna bærnēte, siþþan hē of·slægen wurde. Hē ge·band þā his 40 sunu, and his sweord ā·tēah, þæt hē hine ge·offrode on þā ealdan wīsan.

Mid þām þe hē wolde þæt weorc be·ġinnan, þā clipode Godes eṅgel arodlice of heofonum: 'Abrahām!' Hē andwyrde sōna. Se eṅgel him cwæþ tō: 'Ne ā·cwēle þū 45 þæt cild, ne þīne hand ne ā·streċe ofer his swēoran! Nū ic on·cnēow sōþlice þæt þū on·drætst swīpe God, nū þū þīnne ān·cennedan sunu woldest of·slēan for him.'

Þā be·seah Abrahām sōna under bæc, and ge·seah þær ānne ramm be·twix þām brēmrum be þām hornum ge·hæftne, 50 and hē hæfde þone ramm tō þære offrunge, and hine þær of·snāþ Gode tō lāce for his sunu Isaāc. Hē hēt þā stōwe *Dominus videt*, þæt is 'God ge·sihþ,' and ġiet is ge·sæġd swā, *In monte Dominus videbit*, þæt is, 'God ge·sihþ on dūne.'

55 Eft clipode se engel Abrahām, and cwæp: 'Ic sægde
 þurh mē selfne, sægde se Ælmihtiga, nū þū noldest ārian
 þīnum āncennedum suna, ac þē wæs mīn ege mære þonne
 his lif, ic þē nū blētsige, and þīnne of-spring ge·manig·felde
 swā swā steorran on heofonum, and swā swā sand·ceosol
 60 on sǣ; þīn ofspring sceał āgan hiera fēonda geatu. And on
 þīnum sǣde beoþ calle þēoda ge·blētsode, for þāem þe þū
 ge·hīersumodest mīnre hāse þus.'

Abrahām þā ge·cierde sōna tō his cnapum, and fērdon him
 hām sōna mid heofonlicre blētsunge.

III.

65 Sum cwēn wæs on sūþ·dǣle, Saba ge·hāten, snotor and
 wīs. Þā ge·hīerde hēo Salomones hlīsan, and cōm fram
 þāem sūþernum ge·mārum to Salomone binnan Hierusalēm
 mid micelre fare, and hier eolfendas bæron sūþerne wyrta,
 and dēor·wierþe gīm·stānas, and un·gerīm gold. Sēo cwēn
 70 þā hæfde sprǣce wiþ Salomon, and sægde him swā hwæt
 swā hēo on hier eheartan ge·þōhte. Salomon þā hīe lārde,
 and hier e sægde ealra þāra worda andgiet þe hēo hine āscode.
 Þā ge·seah sēo cwēn Salomones wīsdōm, and þæt mære
 tempel þe hē ge·timbrod hæfde, and þā lāc þe man Gode
 75 offrode, and þæs cyninges manig·fealde þegnunga, and wæs
 tō þāem swīþe of·wundrod þæt hēo næfde furþor nāne gāst,
 for þāem þe hēo ne mihte nā furþor smēan. Hēo cwæp þā
 tō þāem cyninge: 'Sōþ is þæt word þe ic ge·hīerde on
 mīnum earde be þē and be þīnum wīsdōme, ac ic nolde
 80 ge·liefan ær þāem þe ic self hit ge·sāwe. Nū hæbbe ic ā·fandod
 þæt mē næs be healfum dǣle þīn mārþo ge·cýþed. Mære
 is þīn wīsdōm and þīn weorc þonne se hlīsa wære þe ic
 ge·hīerde. Eadige sind þīne þegnas and þīne þēowas, þe
 simle æt·foran þē standað, and þīnne wīsdōm ge·hīeraþ.
 85 Ge·blētsod sīe se ælmihtiga God, þe þē ge·cēas and ge·sette

ofer Israhēla rīce, þæt þū dōmas sētte and riht-wīsnesse.' Hēo for'geaf þām cyninge þā hund·twelftig punda goldes, and ungerīm dēorwierþra wyrta and dēorwierþra gimmelstāna. Salomon ēac for'geaf þære cwēne swā hwæs swā hēo giernde æt him; and hēo ge·wende on·geān tō hiere ēple mid hiere 90 þegnum. Salomon þā wæs ge·māersod ofer eallum eorþlicum cyningum, and ealle þēoda ge·wilnodon þæt hīe hine ge·sāwen, and his wīsdōm ge·hīerden, and hīe him manigfeald lāc brōhton.

Sēo cwēn hæfde ge·tācnunge þære hālgan ge·lāpunge ealles 95 crīstenes folces, þe cōm tō þām ge·sibbsuman Crīste tō ge·hīerenne his wīsdōm and þā god·spellican lāre þa hē ā·stealde, and be on·liehtunge þæs sōþan ge·lēafan, and be þām tōweardan dōme, be ūrre sāwle un·dēadlicnesse, and be hyhte and wuldre þæs ge·mānelican æristes. 100

Sēo cwēn cōm tō Salomone mid miclum lācum on golde and on dēorwierþum gimmelstānum and wirt·bræþum; and þæt bæron olfendas. Sēo ge·lēaffulle ge·lāpung, þe cymþ of ælcum earde tō Crīste, bringþ him þās fore·sægðan lāc æfter gāstlicum andgiete. Hēo offraþ him gold þurh sōþne 105 ge·lēafan, and wirtbræþas þurh ge·bedu, and dēorwierþe gimmas þurh fægernesse gōdra þēawa and hāligra mæгна. Be þisse ge·lāpunge cwæþ se witega tō Gode: *Adstilit regina a dextris tuis, in vestitu deaurato, circumdata varietate*, þæt is, 'sēo cwēn stent æt þīnre swīþran, on ofergyldum 110 gierlan, ymb·scrýdd mid manigfealdre fāgnesse.' Sēo gāstlice cwēn, Godes ge·lāpung, is ge·glenged mid dēorwierþre frætwunge and manigfealdum blēo gōdra drohtnunga and mihta.

Hēo sægde Salomone ealle hiere dīegolnessa, and sēo 115 ge·lāpung ge·openaþ Crīste hiere inn·gehygd and þa dīeglan ge·þōhtas on sōþre andetnesse.

Olfendas bæron þā dēorwierþan lāc mid þære cwēne

intō Hierusalēm; for þām þe þā hǣþnan, þe ær wæron
 120 ge·hoferode þurh ġitsunge and atollice þurh leahtras, bæron,
 þurh hiera ge·cierrednesse and ge·lēafan, þā gāstlican lāc
 tō Crīstes handum.

Sēo cwēn wundrode Salomones wīsdōmes, and his ġe·tim-
 brunga, and þegnunga; and sēo ġe·laþung wundraþ Crīstes
 125 wīsdōmes, for þām þe hē is sōþ wīsdōm, and eall wīsdōm is
 of him. Hē ġe·timbrode þā hēalican heofonas and ealne
 middangeard, and ealle ġe·sceafta ġe·sette on þrim þingum,
in mensura, et pondere, et numero, þæt is, on ġe·mete, and
 on hēfe, and on ġe·tele. Crīstes þegnung is ūre hǣlo and
 130 folca ā·liesednes, and þā sind ġe·sǣlige þe him þegniap tō
 ġe·cwēmednesse on þām gāstlicum ġe·rȳnum.

Sēo cwēn sǣgde þæt hiera nǣre be healfum dǣle ġe·sǣgd
 be Salomones mǣrþo, and sēo gāstlice cwēn, Godes ġe·laþung,
 oppe ġe·hwelc hālig sǣwol, þonne hēo cymþ tō þære heo-
 135 fonlican Hierusalēm, þonne ġe·sihþ hēo miccle mǣran mǣrþo
 and wuldor þonne hiera ær on life þurh witegan oppe apo-
 stolas ġe·cȳdd wære. Ne mæg nān ēage on þissum life
 ġe·sēon, ne nān ēare ġe·hieran, ne nānes mannes heorte
 ā·smēan þā þing þe God ġearcaþ þām þe hine lufiaþ. Þā
 140 þing wē magon be·ġietan, ac wē ne magon hie ā·smēan,
 ne ūs nǣfre ne ā·þriett þāra gōða ġe·nyhtsumnes.

Crīst is ealra cyninga cyning, and swā swā ealle þēoda
 woldon ġe·sēon þone ġe·sibbsuman Salomon, and his wīsdōm
 ġe·hieran, and him mislicu lāc brōhton, swā ēac nū of eallum
 145 þēodum ġe·wilniap mēnn tō ġe·sēonne þone ġe·sibbsuman
 Crīst þurh ġe·lēafan, and þone godspellican wīsdōm ġe·hieran,
 and hie him dæg-hwǣmlice þā gāstlican lāc ġe·offriap on
 manigfealdum ġe·metum.

IV.

On Cȳres dagum cyninges wrēgdon þā Babilōniscan þone

witegan Daniël, for þāem þe hē tō·wearp hiera dēofol-ġield, 150
and cwædon ān-mōdlice tō þāem fore-sægðan cyninge Cȳrum:
‘Betæc ūs Daniël, þe ūrne god Bēl tō·wearp, and þone dracan
ā·cwealde þe wē on be·liefdon; ġif þū hine for·stentst, wē
for·dilgiap þē and þinne hīred.’

þā ġe·seah se cyning þæt hīe ān-mōde wæron, and nie- 155
dunga þone witegan him tō handum ā·scēaf. Hīe þā hine
ā·wurpon intō ānum sēape, on þāem wæron seofon lēon, þāem
man sealde dæġhwæmlīce twā hriperu and twā scēap, ac him
wæs þā of·togen ælces fōðan siex dagas, þæt hīe þone Godes
mann ā·bītan scolden. 160

On þære tīde wæs sum oþer witega on Jūdēa-lande, his
nama wæs Abacuc, sē bær his rīfterum mēte tō æcere. þā
cōm him tō Godes engēl, and cwæp: ‘Abacuc, ber þone
mēte tō Babilōne, and seȝle Daniēle, sē þe sitt on þāra lēona
sēape.’ Abacuc andwyrde þāem engle: ‘Lā lēof, ne ġe·seah 165
ic nāfre þā burg, ne ic þone sēap nāt.’

þā se engēl ġe·læhte hine be þāem feaxe, and hine bær
tō Babilōne, and hine sette bufan þāem sēape. þā clipode se
Abacuc: ‘þū Godes þēow, Daniël, nim þās lāc þe þē God
seȝde!’ Daniël cwæp: ‘Mīn Dryhten Hælend, sīe þē lof 170
and weorþ-mynd þæt þū mē ġe·mundest.’ And hē þā þære
sande brēc. Witodlice Godes engēl þær-rihte mid swif-
tum flyhte ġe·brōhte þone disc-þegn, Abacuc, þær hē hine
ær ġe·nam.

Se cyning þā Cȳrus on þāem seofopan dæġe ēode drēorig 175
tō þāra lēona sēape, and inn be·seah, and efne þā Daniël
sittende wæs ġe·sundfull on·middan þāem lēonum. þā clipode
se cyning mid micelre stefne: ‘Mære is se God þe Daniël
on be·liefþ.’ And hē þā mid þāem worde hine ā·tēah of þāem
scræfe, and hēt inn weorpan þā þe hine ær for·dōn woldon. 180
þæs cyninges hæs wearþ hrædlice ġe·frēmmēd, and þæs
witegan ēhteras wurdon ā·scofene be·twix þā lēon, and hīe

þær-rihte mid grædigum ceaflum hīe ealle tō·tæron. þā
 cwæp se cyning : ‘ Forhtien and on·dræden ealle eorþ·būend
 185 Daniēles God, for þām þe hē is Ā·liesend and Hælend,
 wyrēnde tācnu and wundru on heofonan and on eorþan.’

v.

Nabochodonosor, se hāþena cyning, ge·hærgode on Godes
 folce, on Jūdēa-lande, and for hiera mǣn·dǣdum God þæt
 ge·þafode. þā ge·nam hē þā mǣpm-fatu, gyldeu and sil-
 190 frenu, binnan Godes temple, and tō his lande mid him
 ge·lǣdde. Hit ge·lamp eft siþþan þæt hē on swefne āne
 ge·sihþe be him selfum ge·seah, swā swā him siþþan ā·ēode.

Æfter þissum ymb twelf mōnaþ, ēode se cyning binnan
 his healle mid ormætre ūp·āhafennesse, hæriende his weorc
 195 and his miht, and cwæp : ‘ Hū, ne is þis sēo micle Babilōn,
 þe ic self ge·timbrode tō cyne-stōle and tō þrymme, mē
 selfum to wlite and wuldre, mid mīnum āgnum mægne
 and strēngþo?’ Ac him clipode þærrihte tō swīþe eġeslic
 stefn of heofonum, þus cweþende : ‘ þū Nabochodonosor,
 200 þīn rīce ge·witt fram þē, and þū bist fram mannum ā·worpen,
 and þīn wunung biþ mid wildēorum, and þū itst gærs, swā
 swā oxa, seofon gēar, oþ þæt þū wite þæt se hēalica
 God ge·wielt manna rīca, and þæt hē for·giefþ rīce þām
 þe hē wile.’

205 Witodlice on þære ilcan tide wæs þeos sprāc ge·fyllend
 ofer Nabochodonosor, and hē arn tō wuda, and wunode mid
 wildēorum, leofode be gærse, swā swā nieten, oþ þæt his
 feax wēox swā swā wif-manna, and his næglas swā swā
 earnes clawa.

210 Eft siþþan him for·geaf se ælmihtiga Wealdend his ge·witt,
 and hē cwæp : ‘ Ic Nabochodonosor ā·hōf mīn ēagan ūp tō
 heofonum, and mīn andgiet mē wearþ for·giefen, and ic þā
 blētsode þone hiehstan God, and ic hærede and wuldrode

þone þe leofaþ on ēcnesse, for þāem þe his miht is ēce, and
 his rīce stent on mægþe and on mægþe. Ealle eorþ-būend ²¹⁵
 sind tō nāhte ge·tealde on his wiþ·metennesse. Æfter his
 willan hē dēþ ægþer ge on heofone ge on eorþan, and nis
 nān þing þe his mihte wiþ·stande, oþþe him tō cwepe ‘hwȳ
 dēst þū swā?’ On þære tide mīn andgiet ge·wende tō mē,
 and ic be·cōm tō weorþ·mynde mīnes cyne-rīces, and mīn ²²⁰
 mennisce hīw mē be·cōm. Mīne witan mē sōhton, and mīn
 mārþo wearþ ge·ēacnod. Nū eornostlice ic mærsige and
 wuldrige þone heofonlican cyning, for þāem þe eall his weorc
 sind sōþ, and his wegas riht-wīse, and hē mæg ge·ēaþ·mēdan
 þā þe on mōdignesse faraþ.’ 225

Þus ge·ēaþ·mēdde se ælmihtiga God þone mōdigan cyning
 Nabochodonosor.

IV.

SAMSON.

Ān mann wæs eardiende on Israhēla þēode, Manuē
ge·hāten, of þære mægþe Dan; his wif wæs un-tiemend, and
hīe wunodon būtan cilde. Him cōm þā gangende tō Godes
engel, and cwæþ þæt hīe scolden habban sunu him
5 ge·mænne; ‘ne hē ealu ne drince næfre oppe wīn, ne nāht
fūles ne picge; sē biþ Gode hālig fram his cildhāde; and
man ne mōt hine efsian oppe be·scieran, for þām þe hē
on·ginþ tō ā·liesenne his folc, Israhēla þēode, of Philistēa
þēowte.’

10 Hēo ā·cende þā sunu, swā swā hiere sægde se engel, and
hēt hine Samson; and hē swiþe wēox; and God hine blēt-
sode, and Godes gāst wæs on him. Hē wearþ þā mihtig on
micelre strengþo, swā þæt hē ge·læhte āne lēon be wege, þe
hine ā·bitan wolde, and tō·brægd hīe tō styccum, swelce he
15 tō·tære sum ēapelic ticcen.

Hē be·gann þā tō winnenne wiþ þā Philistēos, and hiera
fela of·slōg and tō scame tūcode, þeah þe hīe onweald hæfdon
ofer his lēode. Þā fērdon þā Philistēi forþ æfter Samsone,
and hēton his lēode þæt hīe hine ā·gēafen tō hiera onwealde,
20 þæt hīe wrecan mihten hiera tēon-rædenne mid tintregum
on him. Hīe þā hine ge·bundon mid twām bæstenum rāpum
and hine ge·læddon tō þām folce. And þā Philistēiscan þæs
fægnodon swiþe; urnon him tō·gēanes ealle hlýdende; wol-
don hine tintregian for hiera tēonrædenne. Þā tō·brægd
25 Samson bēgen his earmas, þæt þā rāpas tō-burston þe hē mid

ge·bunden wæs. And hē ge·læhte þā sōna sumes assan
cinn-bān þe hē þær funde, and ge·feah wif hie, and of·slōg
ān þūsēd mid þæs assan cinnbāne. Hē wearp þā swiþe
of·þyrst for þām wundorlican slēge, and bæc þā heofon-
lican God þæt hē him ā·sēnde drincan, for þām þe on þære 30
nēawiste næs nān wæterscipe. Þā arn of þām cinnbāne
of ānum tēþ wæter ; and Samson þā dranc, and his Dryhtne
þancode.

Æfter þissum hē fērde tō Philistēa lande, intō ānre byrig
on hiera onwealde, Gaza ge·hāten. And hie þæs fægnodon ; 35
be·sēttan þā þæt hūs þe hē inne wunode ; woldon hine
ge·niman mid þām þe hē ūt ēode on ærne-mergen, and hine
of·slēan. Hwæt þā Samson hiera sierwunga under·geat ; and
ā·rās on middre nihte tō·middles his fēondum, and ge·nam
þā burg-geatu, and ge·bær on his hryge mid þām postum, 40
swā swā hie be·locenu wæron, ūp tō ānre dūne tō ufe-
weardum þām cnolle ; and ēode swā or-sorg of hiera ge·sih-
pum.

Hine be·swāc swā·þēah sippan ān wif, Dalila ge·hāten, of
þām hāþnan folce, swā þæt hē hiere sægde, þurh hiere swi- 45
cōm be·pæht, on hwæm his strengþo wæs and his wundorlicu
miht. Þā hāþnan Philistēi be·hēton hiere sceaftas wif þām
þe hēo be·swice Samson þone strangan. Þā āscode hēo
hine georne mid hiere olæcunge on hwæm his miht wære ;
and hē hiere andwyrde : ‘ Gif ic bēo ge·bunden mid seofon 50
rāpum, of sinum geworhte, sōna ic bēo ge·wield.’ Þæt
swicole wif þā be·geat þā seofon rāpas, and hē þurh sier-
wunge swā wearp ge·bunden. And him man cypde þæt
þær cōmon his fiend ; þā tō·bræc hē sōna þā rāpas, swā
swā hefel-þrædas ; and þæt wif nyste on hwæm his miht 55
wæs. Hē wearp eft ge·bunden mid eall-nīwum rāpum ; and
hē þā tō·bræc, swā swā þā oþre.

Hēo be·swāc hine swā·þēah, þæt hē hiere sægde æt nīeh-

stan : ' Ic eom Gode ge·hālgod fram mīnum cildhāde ; and
 60 ic næs nāfre ge·ęfsod, ne nāfre be·scoren ; and gif ic bēo
 be·scoren, þonne bēo ic un-mihtig, oþrum mannum ge·lic ;'
 and hēo lēt þā swā.

Hēo þā on sumum dæge, þā þā hē on slæpe læg, for-
 ·cearf his seofon loccas, and ā·weahte hine sippan ; þā wæs
 65 hē swā unmihtig swā swā oþre mēnn. And þā Philistēi
 ge·fēngon hine sōna, swā swā hēo hine be·læwde, and ge-
 ·læddon hine on·weg ; and hēo hæfde þone sceaft, swā swā
 him ge·wearþ.

Hīe þā hine ā·blendon, and ge·bundenne læddon on
 70 heardum racentēagum hām tō hiera byrig, and on cwear-
 terne be·lucon tō langre fierste : hēton hine grindan æt
 hiera hand-cweorne. Þā wēoxon his loccas and his miht
 eft on him. And þā Philistēi full·blīpe wæron : þancodon
 hiera Gode, Dagon ge·hāten, swelce hīe þurh his fultum
 75 hiera fēond ge·wielden.

þā Philistēi þā micle feorme ge·worhton, and ge·sam-
 nodon hīe on sumre ūp-flōra, ealle þā hēafod-mēnn, and
 ēac swelce wif-mēnn, þreo þūsend manna on micelre blisse.
 And þā þā hīe blīpost wæron, þā bædon hīe sume þæt Sam-
 80 son mōste him macian sum gamen ; and hine man sōna
 ge·fette mid swīþlicre wāfunge, and hēton hine standan
 be·twix twām stānenum swēorum. On þām twām swēorum
 stōd þæt hūs eall ge·worht. And Samson þā plegode
 swīpe him æt·foran ; and ge·læhte þā swēoras mid swīþlicre
 85 mihte, and slōg hīe tō·gædre þæt hīe sōna tō·burston ; and
 þæt hūs þā ā·fēoll eall, þām folce tō dēape, and Samson
 forþ mid, swā þæt hē micle mā on his dēape ā·cwealde
 þonne hē ær cwic dyde.

V.

FROM THE CHRONICLE.

Breten iēg-land is eahta hund mīla lang, and twā hund mīla brād; and hēr sind on þāem iēglande fīf ġe·þēodu: Ēnglisc, Brettisc, Scyttisc, Pihtisc, and Bōc-læden.

Ærest wæron būend þisses landes Brettas. þā cōmon of Armenia, and ġe·sæton sūpan-wearde Bretene ærest. þā 5 ġe·lamp hit þæt Peohtas cōmon sūpan of Scithian mid langum sċipum, nā manigum; and þā cōmon ærest on Norþ-ibernian ūp; and þær bædon Scottas þæt hīe þær mōsten wunian. Ac hīe noldon him līefan, for þāem þe hīe cwædon þæt hīe ne mihten ealle æt·gædre ġe·wunian þær. 10 And þā cwædon þā Scottas: 'Wē magon ēow hwæpre ræd ġe·læran: wē witon oþer iēgland hēr-be·ēastan; þær ġe magon eardian, ġif ġe willaþ; and ġif hwā ēow wiþ·stent, wē ēow fultumiaþ þæt ġe hit mægen ġe·gān.'

þā fērdon þā Peohtas, and ġefērdon þis land norþan-weard; 15 sūpan-weard hit hæfdon Brettas, swā swā wē ær cwædon. And þā Peohtas him ā·bædon wīf æt Scottum on þā ġe·rād þæt hīe ġe·curen hīera cyne-cynn ā on þā wīf-healfe. þæt hīe hēoldon swā lange siþpan.

And þā ġe·lamp ymbe ġēara ryme þæt Scotta sum dæl 20 ġe·wāt of Ibernian on Bretene, and þæs landes sumne dæl ġe·ēodon; and wæs hīera hēre-toga Rēoda ġe·hāten: fram þāem hīe sind ġe·nēmmede Dāl·rēodi.

Anno 449. Hēr Martiānus and Valentinus on·fēngon rīce,
25 and rīcsodon seofon winter.

And on hiera dagum, Hengest and Horsa, fram Wyr-
georne ge·lapode, Bretta cyninge, ge·sōhton Bretene on þām
stēde þe is ge·nēmed Ypwines-flēot, ærest Brettum tō ful-
tume, ac hīe eft on hīe fuhton.

30 Se cyning hēt hīe feohtan on·gēan Peohtas; and hīe swā
dydon, and sige hæfdon swā hwær swā hīe cōmon.

Hīe þā sēndon tō Angle, and hēton him sēndan mārān
fultum; and hēton him sēġan Bret-wēala nāhtnesse and þæs
landes cysta. Hīe þā sēndon him mārān fultum. þā cōmon
35 þā mēnn of þrim mæġpum Germānie: of Eald-seaxum, of
Englūm, of Īotum.

Of Īotum cōmon Cant-ware and Wiht-ware—þæt is sēo
mæġþ þe nū eardap on Wiht—and þæt cynn on West-
seaxum þe man nū·ġiet hætt ‘Īotena cynn.’ Of Eald-
40 seaxum cōmon Ēast-seaxe, and Sūþ-seaxe, and West-seaxe.
Of Angle cōmon—sē ā siþþan stōd wēste be·twix Īotum and
Seaxum—Ēast-ēngle, Middel-ēngle, Mierce, and ealle Norþ-
hymbre.

455. Hēr Hengest and Horsa fuhton wiþ Wyr̥tgeorne
45 þām cyninge in þære stōwe þe is ge·cweden Ægles-þrep;
and his brōþor Horsan man of·slōg. And æfter þām Hen-
gest fēng tō rīce, and Æsc his sunu.

457. Hēr Hengest and Æsc fuhton wiþ Brettas in þære
stōwe þe is ge·cweden Creġan-ford, and þær of·slōgon
50 fēower þūsēd wera. And þā Brettas þā for·lēton Cēnt-
land, and mid micle ēge flugon tō Lunden-byriġ.

473. Hēr Hengest and Æsc ge·fuhton wiþ Wēalas, and
ge·nāmon un-ārīmedlicu here-rēaf, and þā Wēalas flugon
þā Engle swā swā fyr.

55 787. Hēr nam Beorht-rīc cyning Offan dohtor Ēad-burge.
And on his dagum cōmon ærest prēo sēipu; and þā se

ge·rēfa þær tō rād, and hīe wolde drīfan tō þæs cyninges tūne, þȳ hē nyste hwæt hīe wæron; and hine man of·slōg. Þæt wæron þā ærestan scīpu Deniscra manna þe Angel·cynnes land ge·sōhton.

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851. Hēr Ćeorl ealdor-mann ge·feahht wiþ hǣþne mēnn mid Defena-scīre æt Wiçgan-beorge, and þær miçel wæl ge·slōgon, and siçe nāmon.

And þȳ ilcan gēare Æpelstān cyning and Ealhhere dux miçelne here of·slōgon æt Sand-wīc on Cēnt; and nigon 65 scīpu ge·fēngon, and þā oþru ge·fliemdon; and hǣþne mēnn ærest ofer winter sǣton.

And þȳ ilcan gēare cōm fēorþe healf hund scīpa on Tēmese-mūþan, and bræcon Cantwara-burg, and Lunden-burg, and ge·fliemdon Beorhtwulf Miercna cyning mid his 70 fierde; and fērdon þā sūþ ofer Tēmese on Sūþrige; and him ge·feahht wiþ Æpelwulf cyning and Æpelbeald his sunu æt Āc-lēa mid West-seaxna fierde, and þær þæt mæste wæl ge·slōgon on hǣþnum here þe wē seçgan hīerdon oþ þisne andweardan dæg, and þær siçe nāmon.

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867. Hēr fōr se here of Ēast-ēnglum ofer Humbre-mūþan tō Eoforwīc-çeastre on Norþ-hymbre. And þær wæs miçel un-geþwærnes þære þēode be·twix him selfum, and hīe hǣfdon hīera cyning ā·worpenne Ōšbryht, and un-gecyndne cyning under·fēngon Ællan. And hīe late on gēare tō þām 80 ge·çierdon þæt hīe wiþ þone here winnende wæron; and hīe þēah miçle fierd ge·gadrodon, and þone here sōhton æt Eoforwīc-çeastre; and on þā çeastre bræcon, and hīe sume inne wurdon; and þær wæs un-gemetlic wæl ge·slægen Norþanhymbra, sume binnan, sume būtan, and þā cyningas 85 bēgen ofslægene; and sēo lāf wiþ þone here friþ nam.

VI.

KING EDMUND.

Sum swīpe ge·læred munuc cōm sūpan ofer sǣ fram sancte
Benedictes stōwe, on Æpelredes cyninges dæge, to Dūn-
stāne ærce-biscope, þrim gēarum ær þām þe hē forþ·fērde,
and se munuc hātte Abbo. þā wurdon hie æt spræce, of
5 þæt Dūnstān reahte be sancte Ēadmunde, swā swā Ēad-
mundes sweord-bora hit reahte Æpelstāne cyninge, þā þā
Dūnstān gēong mann wæs, and se sweord-bora wæs for·eal-
dod mann. þā ge·sette se munuc ealle þā ge·recednesse on
ānre bēc, and eft, þā þā sēo bōc cōm tō ūs, binnan fēam
10 gēarum, þā ā·wendon wē hit on Ēnglisc, swā swā hit hēr-
·æfter stent. Se munuc þā Abbo binnan twām gēarum ge-
·wende hām tō his mynstre, and wearþ sōna tō abbode
ge·sett on þām ilcan mynstre.

Ēadmund se ēadiga, Ēast-ēngla cyning, wæs snotor and
15 weorþfull, and weorþode simle mid æpelum þēawum þone
æelmihtigan God. Hē wæs ēap·mōd and ge·þungen, and
swā ān·ræd þurh·wunode þæt hē nolde ā·būgan tō bismer-
fullum leahtrum, ne on nāwpre healfe hē ne ā·hiede his
þēawas, ac wæs simle ge·myndig þære sōpan lāre: ‘Gif þū
20 eart tō hēafod·menn ge·sett, ne ā·hefe þū þē, ac bēo be-
·twix mannum swā swā ān mann of him.’ Hē wæs
cystig wædlum and widewum swā swā fæder, and mid
wel·willendnesse ge·wissode his folc simle tō riht·wisnesse,
and þām rēpum stierde, and ge·sæliglice leofode on sōpum
25 ge·lēafan.

Hit ge·lamp þā æt nīehstan þæt þā Deniscan lēode fērdon
 mid scīp-herē, hergiende and slēande wīde geond land, swā
 swā hiera ge·wuna is. On þām flotan wæron þā fyrmestan
 hēafod-menn, Hinguar and Hubba, ge·ānlæhte þurh dēofol,
 and hīe on Norþhymbra-lande ge·lendon mid æscum, and 30
 ā·wēston þæt land, and þā lēode of·slōgon. Þā ge·wēnde
 Hinguar ēast mid his scīpum, and Hubba be·lāf on Norþ-
 hymbra-lande, ge·wunnenum sige mid wæl-hrēownesse.
 Hinguar þā be·cōm tō Ēast-ēnglum rōwende on þām gēare
 þe Ælfred æpeling ān and twēntig gēara wæs, sē þe West- 35
 seaxna cyning sippan wearþ mære. And se fore-sægða
 Hinguar færlīce, swā swā wulf, on lande be·stealcode, and
 þā lēode slōg, weras and wīf, and þā ungewittigan cild,
 and to bismere tūcode þā bilewītan Crīstenan. Hē sēnde
 þā sippan sōna tō þām cyninge bēotlic ærende, þæt hē 40
 ā·būgan scolde tō his mann-rædenne, gif hē his fēores rōhte.
 Se ærend-raca cōm þā tō Ēadmunde cyninge, and Hinguare
 ærende him arodlice ā·bēad: ‘Hinguar ūre cyning, cēne
 and sigefæst on sǣ and on lande, hæfþ fela þēoda ge-
 ·weald, and cōm nū mid fierde færlīce hēr tō lande, þæt 45
 hē hēr winter-setl mid his werode hæbbe. Nū hætt hē þe
 dælan þīne dīeglan gold-hordas and þīnra ieldrena ge·strēon
 arodlice wīþ hine, and þū bēo his under-cyning, gif þū
 cwic bēon wilt, for þām þe þū næfst þā miht þæt þū mæge
 him wīþ·standan.’ 50

Hwæt þā Ēadmund cyning clipode ānne biscop þe him
 þā ge·hēndost wæs, and wīþ hine smēade hū hē þām
 rēþan Hinguare andwyrdan scolde. Þā forhtode se bis-
 cop for þām færlīcan ge·limpe, and for þæs cyninges life,
 and cwæp þæt him ræd þūhte þæt hē tō þām ge·buge þe 55
 him bēad Hinguar. Þā swigode se cyning, and be·seah
 tō þære eorþan, and cwæp þā æt nīehstan cynelīce him
 tō: ‘Ēalā þū biscop, tō bismere sind ge·tāwode þās earman

land-lēode, and mē nū lēofre wære þæt ic on ge·feohte
 60 feolle wiþ þæm þe mīn folc mōste hiera eardes brūcan.
 And se biscop cwæþ: ‘Ēalā þū lēofa cyning, þīn folc
 līþ of·slægen, and þū næfst þone fultum þæt þū feohtan
 mæge, and þās flot-menn cumað, and þē cwicne ge·bindað,
 būtan þū mid flēame þīnum fēore ge·beorge, oþþe þū þē swā
 65 ge·beorge þæt þū būge tō him.’ Þā cwæþ Ēadmund cyning,
 swā swā hē full·cēne wæs: ‘þæs ic ge·wilnige and ge·wysce
 mid mōde þæt ic āna ne be·līfe æfter mīnum lēofum þegnum,
 þe on hiera beddum wurdon mid bearnum and wīfum færlīce
 of·slægene fram þissum flot-mannum. Næs mē næfre ge-
 70 ·wunelic þæt ic worhte flēames, ac ic wolde swīþor sweltan,
 gif ic þorfte, for mīnum āgnum earde, and se ælmihtiga God
 wāt þæt ic nyle ā·būgan fram his bī-gengum æfre, ne fram
 his sōþre lufe, swelte ic, libbe ic.’

Æfter þissum wordum hē ge·wēnde tō þæm ærend-racan þe
 75 Hinguar him tō sēnde, and sægde him un-forht: ‘Witodlice
 þū wære nū wierþe slēges, ac ic nyle ā·fylan on þīnum fūlum
 blōde mīne clānan handa, for þæm þe ic Crīste folgige, þe
 ūs swā ge·bysnode; ac ic blīpelīce wile bēon of·slægen
 þurh ēow, gif hit swā God fore-scēawaþ. Far nū swīþe hraþe,
 80 and sege þīnum rēþan hlāforde, “ne ā·byhþ næfre Ēadmund
 Hinguare on life, hāþnum hēre-togan, būtan hē to Hælende
 Crīste ærest mid ge·lēafan on þissum lande ge·būge.”’

Þā ge·wēnde se ærend-raca arodlice on·weg, and ge·mētte
 be wege þone wæl-hrēowan Hinguar mid ealre his fierde
 85 fūse to Ēadmunde, and sægde þæm ārleasan hū him ge·and-
 wyrd wæs. Hinguar bebēad þā mid bieldo þæm scīp-hēre
 þæt hie þæs cyninges ānes ealle cēpan scolden, þe his hāse
 for·seah, and hine sōna bindan.

Hwæt þā Ēadmund cyning, mid þæm þe Hinguar cōm,
 90 stōd innan his healle, þæs Hælendes ge·myndig, and ā·wearp
 his wæpnu; wolde ge·efenlæcan Crīstes ge·bysnungum, þe

for·bēad Petre mid wæpnum tō winnenne wiþ þā wælhreowan Iūdēiscan. Hwæt þā ārlēasan þā Ēadmund ge·bundon, and ge·bismrodon huxlice, and bēoton mid sāglum, and swā sippan læddon þone ge·lēaffullan cyning tō ānum eorþ- 95 fæstan trēowe, and tiegdon hine þær-tō mid heardum bendum, and hine eft swungon langlice mid swipum; and hē simle clipode be·twix þām swinglum mid sōpum ge·lēafan tō Hælende Crīste; and þā hǣþnan þā for his ge·lēafan wurdon wōdlice ierre, for þām þe hē clipode Crīst him tō fultume: 100 hīe scuton þā mid gafelocum him tō, swelce him to gamene, oþ þæt hē eall wæs be·sētt mid hiera scotungum, swelce īles byrsta, swā swā Sebastiānus wæs. Þā ge·seah Hinguar, se ārlēasa flotmann, þæt se æþela cyning nolde Crīste wiþ·sacan, ac mid ānrædum ge·lēafan hine æfre clipode: hēt hine þā 105 be·hēafdian, and þā hǣþnan swā dydon. Be·twix þām þe hē clipode tō Crīste þā·giet, þā tugon þā hǣþnan þone hālgan tō slēge, and mid ānum swēnge slōgon him of þæt hēafod, and his sāwol sīpode ge·sælig tō Crīste. Þær wæs sum mann ge·hēnde ge·healden, þurh God be·hȳdd þām hǣþnum, 110 þe þis ge·hīerde eall, and hit eft sægde, swā swā wē hit seċgap hēr.

Hwæt þā se flot-here fērde eft tō sċipe, and be·hȳddon þæt hēafod þæs hālgan Ēadmundes on þām þiccum brēmlum, þæt hit be·byrged ne wurde. Þā æfter fierste sippan hīe 115 ā·farene wæron, cōm þæt land-folc tō, þe þær tō lāfe wæs, þær hiera hlāfordes lic læg būtan hēafde, and wurdon swīpe sārige for his slēge on mōde, and hūru þæt hīe næfden þæt hēafod tō þām bodige. Þā sægde se sċēawere þe hit ær ge·seah, þæt þā flotmenn hæfden þæt hēafod mid him; and 120 wæs him ge·þūht, swā swā hit wæs full·sōþ, þæt hīe be·hȳdden þæt hēafod on þām holte for·hwega.

Hīe ēodon þā ęndemes ealle tō þām wuda, sēcende ge·hwær, geond þȳflas and brēmlas, gif hīe ā·hwær mihten

125 ge·mētan þæt hēafod. Wæs ēac micel wundor þæt ān wulf
 wearþ ā·sēnd, þurh Godes wissunge, tō be·wērienne þæt
 hēafod wip þā ōpru dēor ofer dæg and niht. Hīe ēodon þā
 sēcende and simle clipiende, swā swā hit ge·wunelic is þām
 þe on wuda gāþ oft, ‘hwær eart þū nū, ge·fēra?’ And him
 130 andwyrde þæt hēafod, ‘hēr, hēr, hēr;’ and swā ge·lōme
 clipode andswariende him eallum, swā oft swā hiera æniġ
 clipode, oþ þæt hīe ealle be·cōmon þurh þā clipunge him tō.
 Þā læġ se græga wulf þe be·wiste þæt hēafod, and mid his
 twæm fōtum hæfde þæt hēafod be·clypped, grædiġ and hun-
 135 grig, and for Gode ne dorste þæs hēafdes on·byrgan, ac
 hēold hit wip dēor. Þā wurdon hīe of·wundrode þæs
 wulfes hierd-rædenne, and þæt hālige hēafod hām feredon
 mid him, þanciende þām Ælmihtigan ealra his wundra.
 Ac se wulf folgode forþ mid þām hēafde, oþ þæt hīe tō
 140 tūne cōmon, swelce hē tam wære, and ge·wēnde eft sibban
 tō wuda on·gēan.

Þā land-lēode þā sibban leġdon þæt hēafod tō þām hālgan
 bodige, and be·byrigdon swā hīe sēlest mihton on swelcre
 hrædunge, and cirican ā·rærdon sōna him on·uppan. Eft
 145 þā on fierste, æfter fela ġēarum, þā sēo hērgung ge·swāc,
 and sibb wearþ for·ġiefen þām ge·swenctan folce, þā fēngon
 hīe tō·gædre, and worhton āne cirican weorþlice þām hālgan,
 for þām þe ge·lōme wundra wurdon æt his byrgenne, æt
 þām ge·bed-hūse þær hē be·byrged wæs. Hīe woldon þā
 150 fērian mid folclicre weorþmynde þone hālgan lichaman, and
 leġgan innan þære cirican. Þā wæs micel wundor þæt hē
 wæs eall swā ge·hāl swelce hē cwic wære, mid clænum līcha-
 man, and his swēora wæs ge·hæled, þe ær wæs for·slægen, and
 wæs swelce ān seolcen præd ymbe his swēoran, mannum tō
 155 sweotolunge hū hē ofs·lægen wæs. Eac swelce þā wunda,
 þe þā wælhreowan hæþnan mid ge·lōmum scotungum on his
 līce macodon, wæron ge·hælde þurh þone heofonlican God;

and hē līp swā onsund oþ þisne and-weardan dæg, and-
 bīdiende æristes and þæs ēcan wuldres. His lichama ūs
 cýþþ, þe līp un-formolsnod, þæt hē būtan for·ligre hēr on 160
 worulde leofode, and mid clænum life tō Crīste sīþode.

Sum widewe wunode, Ōswyn ge·hāten, æt þæs hālgan
 byrgenne, on ge·bedum and fæstennum manigu gēar sīþpan.
 Sēo wolde ęfsian ælcce gēare þone sanct, and his næglas
 ċeorfan sīeferlice mid lufe, and on scrīne healdan tō hālig·dōme 165
 on weofode. Þā weorþode þæt land·folc mid ge·lēafan þone
 sanct. and Þēodred biscop þearle mid giefum on golde and
 on seolfre, þāem sancte tō weorþmynde.

Þā cōmon on sumne sǣl un·gesǣlige þēofas eahta on
 ānre nihte tō þāem ār·weorþan hālgan: woldon stelan þā 170
 mǣþmas þe męnn þider brōhton, and cunnodon mid crǣfte
 hū hīe inn cuman mihten. Sum slōg mid slēcge swīpe þā
 hǣspan, sum hiera mid fēolan fēolode ymb·ūtan, sum ēac
 under·dealf þā duru mid spadan, sum hiera mid hlǣddre wolde
 on·lūcan þæt ēag·þýrel; ac hīe swuncon on īdel, and earm- 175
 līce fērdon, swā þæt se hāлга wer hīe wundorlice ge·band,
 ælcne swā hē stōd strūtiendne mid tōle, þæt hiera nān ne
 mihte þæt morþ ge·fręmman ne hīe þanon ā·styrian; ac
 stōdon swā oþ mergen. Męnn þā þæs wundrodon, hū þā
 weargas hangodon, sum on hlǣddre, sum lēat tō ge·delfe, 180
 and ælc on his weorce wæs fæste ge·bunden. Hīe wurdon
 þā ge·brōhte tō þāem biscope ealle, and hē hēt hīe ā·hōn on
 hēam gealgum ealle; ac hē næs nā ge·myndig hū se mild-
 heorta God clipode þurh his witegan þās word þe hēr standað:
Eos qui ducuntur ad mortem cruere ne cesses, ‘þā þe man lætt 185
 tō dēaþe ā·lies hīe ūt simle.’ And ēac þā hālgan canōnes
 bēc ge·hādodum for·bēodaþ ge biscopum ge prēostum tō
 bēonne ymbe þēofas, for þāem þe hit ne ge·byreþ þāem þe
 bēoþ ge·corene Gode to þegnienne þæt hīe ge·þwǣrlǣcan
 scylen on æniges mannes dēaþe, gif hīe bēoþ Dryhtnes 190

þeġnas. Eft þā þēodred biscop scēawode his bēc, hē siþþan
 be·hrēowsode mid gēomrunge þæt hē swā rēþne dōm sette
 þām unġesæligum þeofum, and hit be·sārgode æfre oþ his
 lifes ende, and þā lēode bæd ġeorne þæt hīe him mid fæsten
 195 fullice þrie dagas, biddende þone Ælmihtigan þæt hē him
 ārian scolde.

On þām lande wæs sum mann, Lēofstān ġe·hāten, rīce
 for worulde, un·ġewittig for Gode; sē rād tō þām hālgan
 mid rīcetera swīþe, and hēt him æt·īewan orgellice swīþe
 200 þone hālgan sanct, hwæþer hē ġe·sund wære; ac swā hraþe
 swā hē ġe·seah þæs sanctes lichaman, þā ā·wēdde hē sōna,
 and wæl·hrēowlīce grymetode, and earmlice ġe·endode yflum
 dēaþe. Þis is þām ġe·lic þe se ġe·lēaffulla pāpa Gregōrius
 sægde on his ġesetnesse be þām hālgan Laurentie, þe līþ on
 205 Rōme-byrig, þæt mēnn wolden scēawian hū hē lāġe ġe
 gōde ġe yfle; ac God hīe ġe·stilde swā þæt þær swulton
 on þære scēawunge seofon mēnn æt·ġædre; þā ġeswicon
 þā oþre tō scēawienne þone martyr mid mēnniscum ġe·
 dwylde.

210 Fela wundra wē ġe·hīerdon on folclīce spræce be þām
 hālgan Ēadmunde, þe wē hēr nyllaþ on ġe·write settan, ac hīe
 wāt ġe·hwā. On þissum hālgan is sweotol, and on swelcum
 oþrum, þæt God ælmihtig mæg þone mann ā·ræran eft on
 dōmes dæġe onsundne of eorþan, sē þe hielt Ēadmund hālne
 215 his lichaman oþ þone mīclan dæġ, þeah þe hē on moldan cōme.
 Wierþe wære sēo stōw for þām weorþfullan hālgan þæt hīe
 man weorþode and wel ġe·lōgode mid clānum Godes þēowum
 tō Crīstes þēowdōme; for þām þe se hālga is mærra þonne
 mēnn mæġen ā·smēan. Nis Angel·cynn be·dæled Dryhtnes
 220 hālgena, þonne on Ēngla·lande liġaþ swelce hālgan swelce
 þes hālga cyning, and Cūþberht se ēadiga and sancte
 Æpelþrȳþ on Ēlig, and ēac hiere sweostor, onsund on līc·
 haman, ġe·lēafan tō trymmunge. Sind ēac fela oþre on

Angel-cynne hālgan, þe fela wundra wyrcaþ, swā swā hit
 wīde is cūþ, þāem Ælmihtigan tō lofe, þe hīe on ge·liefdon. 225
 Crīst ge·sweotolaþ mannum þurh his mære hālgan þæt hē is
 ælmihtig God þe wyrcaþ swelc wundra, þēah þe þā earman
 Iūdēiscan hine eallunga wiþ·sōcen, for þāem þe hīe sind
 ā·wiergde, swā swā hīe wȳscton him selfum. Ne bēoþ nān
 wundra ge·worht æt hiera byrgennum, for þāem þe hīe ne 230
 ge·liefað on þone lifendan Crīst; ac Crīst ge·sweotolaþ
 mannum hwær se gōda ge·lēafa is, þonne hē swelc wundra
 wyrcaþ þurh his hālgan wīde geond þās eorþan, þæs him siē
 wuldor and lof ā mid his heofonlicum Fæder and þāem Hālgan
 Gāste, ā būtan ende.

NOTES.

The references marked 'Gr.' are to the pages and paragraphs of the grammar; paragraph-references in () are to the numbered paragraphs in the grammar.

I. SENTENCES.

Line 2. *sē*. Gr. 21. 1.

pis sind. Gr. 45. 2.

l. 6. *sēlp*. Gr. 45. 5.

l. 7. *sēo ælmesse*. Gr. 44. 3.

l. 12. *geworhte*. Gr. 46. (3).

l. 16. *hiera*. Gr. 41. 3.

næfre . . ne . . nānes. Gr. 52. 2. *ne wæs* is usually contracted into *wæs*; the full form is used here because the *wæs* is emphatic.

l. 17. *hēt ofslēan*. Gr. 50. 4.

l. 23. *Æpelred cyning*. Gr. 42. 6.

l. 24. *Æsces-dūn*, *sf.* Ashdown, literally 'hill (or down) of the ashtree.'

l. 27. *wile* here denotes *repetition*, = 'is in the habit of.' Cp. l. 52.

l. 28. *ponne* is correlative with *gif* (l. 26), Gr. 52. 3.

l. 37. *æلميhtiga*. Gr. 43. (4).

l. 43. *ēower se heofonlica Fæder*. This insertion of the definite article between a possessive pronoun and an adjective is frequent.

l. 50. *bēo*. Gr. 48. (6).

l. 52. *tō*, for.

l. 56. *twēntig wintra*. Gr. 18.

l. 58. *Dēofol*. Gr. 44. 1.

l. 60. *scortan*. Gr. 43. (2).

l. 61. *fisca*. Gr. 41. 3.

l. 63. *pæm*, those.

hider on land, lit. *hither on to land*, = *to this land*.

l. 74. *blētsian*. The older form of this word is *blēdsian*. It is a derivative of *blōd*, like *rītsian* from *rīc*, with mutation of the root vowel. Its original meaning was to 'sprinkle with blood,' and hence, in heathen times, to 'consecrate,' especially to consecrate an altar by sprinkling it with the blood of the victim.

l. 80. *godspell*. The original form of this word was probably *gōd-spell* = 'good tidings,' a literal translation of the Greek *euaggēlion*.

Afterwards the first vowel was shortened before the following consonant-group, or else *gōd* was directly substituted for *gōd*, as giving a more evident meaning, the result being that the word was taken in the sense of 'God's tidings.' In this form it was adopted into Icelandic (*guðspiall*) and Old High German (*gotespel*), having been introduced by the Old English missionaries.

bip. Gr. 45. 5.

l. 82. hīe. Gr. 19.

l. 89. him on ælce healfe, lit. 'to (for) themselves on each side,' = on every side (of themselves).

l. 92. rihtne. Gr. 42. 5.

l. 93. Æpelwulf-ing. Gr. 38.

l. 101. fare gē. Gr. 22. 7.

l. 106. forsāwon. A plural verb after a singular noun of multitude is common in O. E., as in other languages.

l. 107. gif se blinda blindne lætt. *gif* here takes the indic., instead of the subj. (Gr. 48. 6), because the case is not assumed to be unreal. So also in V. 13, where the opposition (*wiþstent*) is assumed as certain, and VI. 19.

l. 114. cwæde. Gr. 48. (5).

l. 118. mæge. Compare Gr. 47. (B. 1).

l. 119. sīe. Gr. 47. (A).

l. 120. Scotland is here used in its older sense of 'Ireland.' Compare the first extract from the Chronicle, p. 79 below.

l. 121. his. Gr. 41. 3.

l. 123. healden. Gr. 48. (2).

l. 124. wære. Gr. 47. (B. 1).

l. 132. sē þe. Gr. 21.

l. 135. þæt. Gr. 21; 52. 3.

l. 137. on ēare. Gr. 51. 2.

l. 138. gewendon him, lit. 'they went for-themselves'; a reflexive pronoun in the dative, Gr. 40. (1), is often added to verbs of motion.

l. 139. dō gē. Gr. 22.

l. 142. grēte. Compare Gr. 49. (8).

l. 145. swelce, adverb, 'as it were.'

l. 151. nime. Gr. 49. (7).

l. 161. cōme. Compare *mæge*, l. 118 above.

l. 166. ofslægenne. Gr. 46. 5.

l. 176. geweorpen. Gr. 47. (B. 1.)

l. 180. wolde. Gr. 45. 5.

l. 191. bēon. Gr. 48. (2).

II. FROM THE GOSPEL OF ST. MATTHEW.

- l. 1. *pās mīn wōrd.* Gr. 43. 8.
 l. 16. *āweorpe.* Gr. 49. (8).
 l. 20. *hit* refers back to *sæd*, l. 18.
 l. 22. *ūp sprungenre sunnan.* Gr. 41. 2.
 l. 28. *is geworden.* An over-literal rendering of the Latin *factum est*.
 l. 32. *hine*, reflexive, Gr. 19.
 l. 40. *tō forbærnenne.* We see here how out of the active 'in order to burn it' may be developed the passive 'in order that it may be burnt,' as in the modern E. 'a house to let.' Compare Gr. 50. 4, (1).
 l. 52. *on hiera fatu.* Compare I. 137.
 l. 60. *gewordenre gecwidrædenne pām wyrhtum.* A very stiff adaptation of the ablative absolute of the original, 'conventionem autem factam cum operariis.' *pām wyrhtum* is to be taken as a dative of the person affected (Gr. 41).
 l. 67. *dyde pām swā gelīce.* The Latin has simply 'fecit similiter.' The sense is 'did like to it' (like his former proceeding), the *swā* being pleonastic.
 l. 86. *pæt.* Gr. 21.
 l. 90. *sunu*, dative, 'for his son.'
 l. 106. *giefthūs.* *hūs* must here be taken in the sense of 'hall,' 'chamber.' In Icelandic the plural *hūs* is regularly used to denote the group of buildings (often detached) constituting a house or homestead, the kitchen, for instance, which was originally detached, being still called *eldhūs* (fire-house).
 l. 107. *pæt hē wolde gesēon.* This clause is due to a confusion of two constructions, (1) *hē wolde gesēon*, (2) *pæt* (in order that) *hē gesāwe*.

III. OLD TESTAMENT PIECES.

The first two pieces are taken from Ælfric's translation of the Heptateuch, first published by Thwaites in his *Heptateuchus*, and afterwards by Grein as vol. i. of his *Bibliothek der angelsächsischen Prosa*—Genesis xi. and xxii. The other three are from Ælfric's Homilies (edited by Thorpe)—ii. 584 foll., i. 570, ii. 432.

- l. 4. *him betwēonan.* Gr. 51. 5.
 l. 13. *læden.* This word is the Latin *latina* (= *lingua latina*) used first in the sense of 'Latin language,' then of language generally.

l. 17. for *pām* . . for *pām* *pe*, correlative, the first demonstrative, the second relative.

l. 28. *tō* scoldon. This use of *sceal* with a verb of motion understood is very common.

l. 36. *him* self. *him* is the reflexive dative of interest referring to *God*—literally, ‘God him-self will appoint for him-self.’ In such constructions we see the origin of the modern *himself*, *themselves*.

ll. 46, 47. *nū* . . *nū*, correlative, = now . . now that, the second *nū* being almost causal (since).

l. 51. *hæfde* . . *tō*, took . . for.

l. 52. *Gode tō lāce*. Gr. 40. (1).

l. 57. *mīn ege*, objective genitive, ‘the fear of me.’

māre, neut. ‘a greater thing,’ ‘something more important.’

l. 81. *māre*. Cp. l. 57.

l. 82. *wære*. Gr. 49. (7).

l. 89. *hwæs* is governed by *giernde*, by ‘attraction.’

l. 135. *micle*, adverb.

l. 137. *wære*. Gr. 49. (7).

l. 153. *beliefan* is a later form for *geliefan*.

l. 156. *tō handum*. Cp. l. 122 above.

l. 174. *ær genam*. Gr. 46. 6.

l. 200. *fram mannum*. *fram* here, as usual, denotes the agent ‘by’ in passive constructions.

l. 202. *wite*. Compare Gr. 48. (3) and 49. (8).

IV. SAMSON.

From Ælfric’s translation of the Book of Judges in
Thwaites’ Heptateuch.

l. 8. *onġinþ tō ālīesenne*, will release. *onġinnan* is often used pleonastically in this way.

l. 35. *Gaza gehāten*. When a name together with *gehāten* is put in apposition to another noun it is left undeclined, contrary to the general principle (Gr. 42. 6).

l. 41. *swā swā hīe belocenu wæron*, locked as they were.

ufeweardum pām enolle. Gr. 43. 2.

l. 46. *wæs*, consisted.

l. 51. *geworhte*. We should expect *geworhtum* (Gr. 42. 5). Perhaps the nom. is due to confusion with the construction with a relative clause—*pe of sinum geworhte sind*.

l. 74. *Dagon gehäten*. Compare l. 35.

swelce, 'on the ground that'—'because (as they said).'

l. 81. *hēton*. Compare l. 106.

l. 87. *forp* is often used pleonastically in this way with *mid*.

V. FROM THE CHRONICLE.

l. 2. *hēr sind*, there are here. *hēr* is here used analogously to *þar*, as in II. 3 and the modern E. *there are*. Cp. also l. 12 below.

gēpōdu, languages as the test of nationality. It is believed that Latin was still spoken as a living language by the Romanized Britons at the time of the venerable Bede (eighth century), from whose Church History this section was taken by the compilers of the Chronicle.

l. 5. *Armenia* is an error for *Armorica*.

l. 6. *Scithie*, Scythia.

l. 8. *Norpibernie*, North of Ireland.

l. 24. *hēr*, at this date—at this place in the series of entries which constitute the Chronicle.

l. 26. *Wyr̥tgeorn* is the regular development of an earlier **Wurtigern* from the British *Vortigern*.

l. 28. *Ypwinesflēot* has not been identified; some say Ebbsfleet.

l. 45. *Æglesprep*, Aylesthorpe, a village near Aylesford.

l. 49. *Crēcġanford*, Crayford.

l. 52. The diction of this passage, with its alliteration and simile, shows that it is taken from some old poem.

l. 61. *hāēpne mēnn*, Danes.

l. 62. *mid Defena-scīre*, literally 'together with Devonshire,' that is 'with a force of Devonshire men.'

l. 64. *dux* is here written instead of *caldormann*. So also we find *rex* for *cynīng*.

l. 65. *Sandwīc*, Sandwich.

l. 68. *fēorpe healf hund*, fourth half = three and a half. This is the regular way of expressing fractional numbers, as in the German *viertelhalb*.

l. 71. *Sūprīge*, Surrey.

l. 73. *Āclēa*, Ockley.

l. 76. *se hēre*, the Danish army. *hēre* got a bad sense, through its association with *hērgian* (to harry), and hence is applied only to a plundering, marauding body of men. In the Laws *hēre* is defined as

a gang of thieves more than thirty-five in number. The national English army (militia) is called *fierd*, l. 71, 3 above.

Humbremūpa, mouth of the Humber.

l. 77. **Eoforwic**, York; a corruption of *Eboracum*.

l. 84. **inne wurdon**, got in.

l. 85. **sume**. Compare IV. 51.

VI. KING EDMUND.

From Ælfric's Lives of the Saints, now in course of publication for the Early English Text Society by Prof. Skeat. The present life has been printed only by Thorpe, in his *Analecta Anglosaxonica* from a very late MS. It is here given from the older MS., Cott. Jul. E. 7.

It will be observed that the present piece is in alliterative prose, that is, with the letter-rime of poetry, but without its metrical form. The alliteration is easily discernible:—*cōm sūpan ofer sǣ fram sancte Benedictes stōwe; dæge, tō Dūnstāne, &c.*

l. 1. **sancte** is an English modification of the Latin genitive *sancti*.

l. 5. **sancte** is here the E. dative inflection, *sanct* having been made into a substantive.

l. 39. **bilewīt** = **bile-hwīt* (with the regular change of *hw* into *w* between vowels) literally 'white (=tender) of bill,' originally, no doubt, applied to young birds, and then used metaphorically in the sense of 'gentle,' 'simple.'

l. 70. **worhte flēames**. This construction of *wyrcean* with a genitive is frequent.

l. 76. **wære**, subj. Gr. 48. (6).

l. 85. **fūse**. The correct reading is probably *fūsne*, but the plural *fūse* may be taken to refer to Hinguar and his men collectively.

l. 149. **gebedhūs**. The Welsh *bettws*, as in *Bettws-y-coed* = 'chapel in the wood,' still preserves the O. E. form nearly unchanged.

l. 176. **swā pæt** does not denote result here, but is explanatory—'namely by being bound. . .'

l. 178. **hīe**, reflexive.

l. 179. **pæs . . hū**, correlative.

l. 185. The reference is apparently to Proverbs xxiv. 11, which (in the Vulgate) runs thus: 'Erue eos qui ducuntur ad mortem.'

l. 200. **hwæper**, (that he might see) whether . . .

l. 215. **lichaman**, instrumental dative (Gr. 41) of defining.

l. 222. **Ēlig** = *ǣl-īeg* 'eel-island.'

GLOSSARY.

THE order is strictly alphabetical [p following t] except that words with the prefix *ge* are put in the order of the letter that follows the *ge* (*gated* under *b*, &c.).

The following abbreviations are used:—

sm., *sn.*, *sf.* masc., neut., fem. substantive.

sv. strong verb.

uv. weak verb.

svv. strong-weak verb (preterito-present).

The others require no explanation.

The numbers after *sv.* refer to the classes of strong verbs in the grammar.

Words in [] are Latin (and Greek) originals or cognate Old E. words. The latter are only referred to when the connection can be proved by the phonetic laws given in the grammar.

Ā, *av.* ever, always.

abbod, *sm.* abbot [*Latin* *abbatem*].

ā·bēodan, *sv.* 7, *w. dat.* (offer), announce.

ā·biddan, *sv.* 5, ask for, demand.

ā·bitan, *sv.* 6, devour.

ā·blendan, *uv.* blind [*blind*].

ā·brecan, *sv.* 4, break into, take (city).

ā·būgan, *sv.* 7, bend; swerve, turn.

ac, *cj.* but.

ā·cennan, *uv.* bring forth, bear (child).

ā·cwēllan, *uv.* kill.

ā·cwēncan, *uv.* extinguish.

ā·drūgian, *uv.* dry up, *uv.* [*drȳge*].

ā·dwæscan, *uv.* extinguish.

æcer, *sm.* field.

æpele, *aj.* noble, excellent.

æpeling, *sm.* prince.

æfen, *sm.* evening.

æfre, *av.* ever, always.

æfter, *av.*, *prep. w. dat.* after—*æfter þām*, after that, afterwards; according to, by.

æg-hwelo, *pr.* each.

ægþer, *pr.* either, each—*cj.* *ægþer ge . . . ge*, both . . . and [= *æg-hwæþer*].

æht, *sf.* property [*āhte*, *āgan*].

ælan, *uv.* burn.

ælē, *aj.* each.

ælmesse, *sf.* alms, charity [*Greek* *eleēmosinē*].

æl-mihtig, *aj.* almighty.

ænig, *aj.* any [*ān*].

ær, *prep. w. dat.* before (of time), *ær þām þe*, *cj.* before.

ær, *av.* formerly, before; *superl.*

ærest, *adj. and adv.*, first.

ærce-biscop, *sm.* archbishop [*Latin* *archiepiscopus*].

ærende, *sn.* errand, message.

- ærend-raca, *sm.* messenger.
 æ-rist, *sfm.* (rising again), resurrection [ārīsan].
 ærne-mergen, *sm.* early morning.
 æsc, *sm.* (ash-tree); war-ship.
 æt, *prp. w. dat.* at; deprivation, from; origin, source—ābædon wif æt him, 'asked for wives from them'; specification, defining—wurdon æt spræce, 'fell into conversation.'
 æt·breġdan, *sv.* 3 (snatch away), deprive of.
 æt·foran, *prp. w. dat.* before.
 æt·gædre, *av.* together.
 æt·iewan, *wv. w. dat.* show.
 æton, *see* etan.
 ā·fandian, *wv.* experience, find out [findan].
 ā·faran, *sv.* 2, go away, depart.
 ā·feallan, *sv.* 1, fall.
 ā·fēdan, *wv.* feed.
 ā·fȳlan, *wv.* defile [fūl].
 ā·fyrht, *aj.* frightened [*past partic.* of ā·fyrhtan from fyrht].
 āgan, *swv.* possess.
 ā·gān, *sv.* happen.
 āgen, *aj.* own [*originally past partic.* of āgan].
 ā·ġiefan, *sv.* 5, *w. dat.* give, render.
 āh, *see* āgan.
 ā·hebban, *sv.* 2, raise, exalt.
 ā·hieldan, *wv.* incline.
 ā·hōn, *sv.* 1, hang, *trans.*
 ā·hrēosan, *sv.* 7, fall.
 āhte, *see* āgan.
 ā·hwær, *av.* anywhere.
 ā·hȳran, *wv.* hire.
 ā·līesan, *wv.* (loosen), release; redeem [lēas].
 ā·līesed-nes, *sf.* redemption.
 ā·līesend, *sm.* redeemer.
 ān, *aj.* one (always strong); a certain one, certain; alone (*generally weak*); *gen. pl.* ānra in ānra ġehwelc, 'each one.'
 ān-cenned, *aj.* (*past partic.*) (only-born), only (child).
 and, *cj.* and.
 and-bīdian, *wv. w. gen.* wait, expect [bīdan].
 andet-nes, *sf.* confession.
 andettan, *wv.* confess.
 and-ġiet, *sn.* sense, meaning; understanding, intelligence.
 and-swarian, *wv. w. dat.* answer [andswaru].
 and-swaru, *sf.* answer [swērian].
 and-weard, *aj.* present.
 and-wyrdan, *wv. w. dat.* answer [word].
 Angel, *sm.* Anglen (a district in Slesvig).
 Angel-cynn, *sn.* English nation, England.
 ā·niman, *sv.* 4, take away.
 ān-lēcān, *wv.* unite.
 ān-mōd, *aj.* unanimous.
 ān-mōd-līce, *av.* unanimously.
 ān-ræd, *aj.* (of one counsel) constant, firm, resolute.
 apostol, *sm.* apostle.
 ār, *sf.* mercy; honour.
 ā·ræran, *wv.* raise, build [ārīsan].
 ārian, *wv. w. dat.* honour; spare, have mercy on [ār].
 ā·rīsan, *sv.* 6, arise.
 ār-lēas, *aj.* wicked.
 arn, *see* iernan.
 arod, *aj.* quick, bold.
 arod-līce, *av.* quickly, readily, boldly.
 ār-weorþ, *adj.* worthy of honour, venerable.
 āscian, *wv.* ask.
 ā·scūfan, *sv.* 7, thrust.
 ā·sēndan, *wv.* send.
 ā·sēttan, *wv.* set, place.
 ā·smēan, *wv.* consider, think of, conceive.
 assa, *sm.* ass.
 ā·stēllan, *wv.* institute.
 ā·stīgan, *sv.* 6, ascend, descend.
 ā·streċcān, *wv.* stretch out, extend.
 ā·styrian, *wv.* stir, move.
 ā·tēon, *sv.* 7, draw out, draw, take.
 atol-lic, *aj.* deformed.
 ā·prēotan, *sv.* 7, fail, run short.

ā-·wēccan, *wv.* awake, arouse [*wacian*].
 ā-·wēdan, *wv.* go mad [*wōd*].
 ā-·wēndan, *wv.* turn; translate.
 ā-·weorpan, *sv.* 3, throw, throw away; depose (king).
 ā-·wēstan, *wv.* lay waste, ravage.
 ā-·wierged, *aj.* cursed, accursed, [*past. partic. of* āwiergan, *from* wearg].
 ā-·wiht, *prn.* aught, anything.
 ā-·writan, *sv.* 6, write.
 ā-·wyrtwalian, *wv.* root up.

B.

Bæc, *sn.* back—under bæc, behind.
 bæd, *see* biddan.
 bædon, *see* biddan.
 bærnian, *wv.* burn, *trans.* [*beornan*].
 bærnnett, *sn.* burning.
 bæron, *see* beran.
 bæst, *sm.* bast.
 bæsten, *aj.* of bast.
 be, *prep. w. dat.* by; about, concerning.
 beald, *aj.* bold.
 bearn, *sn.* child [*beran*].
 bēatan, *sv.* 1, beat.
 be-·bēodan, *sv.* 7, *w. dat.* bid, command.
 be-·byrgan, *wv.* bury.
 bēc, *see* bōc.
 be-·clyppan, *wv.* embrace, encompass, hold.
 be-·cuman, *sv.* 4, come.
 ġe-·bed, *sn.* prayer [*biddan*].
 be-·dælan, *wv. w. gen.* deprive of [*dæl*].
 beðd, *sn.* bed.
 be-·delfan, *sv.* 3, (hide by digging), bury.
 ġe-·bed-hūs, *sn.* oratory, chapel.
 be-·fæstan, *wv.* (make fast); *w. dat.* commit, entrust to.
 be-·foran, *prp. w. dat.* before.
 bēgen, *prn.* both.
 be-·ġeondan, *prp. w. acc.* beyond.
 be-·ġietan, *sv.* 5, get, obtain.

be-·ġinnan, *sv.* 3, begin.
 be-·hātan, *sv.* 1, *w. dat.* promise.
 be-·hēafdian, *wv.* behead [*hēafod*].
 be-·healdan, *sv.* 1, behold.
 be-·hōfian, *wv. w. gen.* require.
 be-·hrēowsian, *wv.* repent [*hrē-owan*].
 be-·hȳdan, *wv.* hide.
 be-·lāwan, *wv.* betray.
 be-·liefan, *wv.* believe.
 be-·līfan, *sv.* 6, remain [*lāf*].
 be-·lūcan, *sv.* 7, lock, close.
 beŋd, *smfn.* bond [*bindan*].
 bēodan, *sv.* 7, *w. dat.* offer.
 bēon, *v.* be—bēon ymbe, have to do with.
 beorg, *sm.* hill, mountain.
 ġe-·beorgan, *sv.* 3, *w. dat.* save, protect.
 beornan, *sv.* 3, burn, *intrans.*
 bēot-lic, *aj.* boastful.
 be-·pāccan, *wv.* deceive.
 beran, *sv.* 4, bear, carry; (*ġe-·beran*, bring forth).
 bērn, *sn.* barn.
 berstan, *sv.* 3, burst.
 be-·sārgian, *wv.* lament [*sārig*].
 be-·scieran, *sv.* 4, shear, cut hair.
 be-·sēon, *sv.* 5, see, look.
 be-·sēttan, *wv.* set about, surround, cover.
 be-·stealcian, *wv.* go stealthily, steal.
 be-·swīcan, *sv.* 6, deceive, circumvent, betray.
 be-·tāccan, *wv.* commit, entrust, give up.
 beŋtera, beŋst, *see* ġōd.
 be-·twēonan, *prp. w. dat.* between, among.
 be-·twix, *prep. w. acc. and dat.* between, among; *of time*, during—betwix þām þe, *cj.* while.
 be-·wērian, *wv.* defend.
 be-·witan, *swv.* watch over, have charge of.
 bīdan, *sv.* 6, wait.
 biddan, *sv.* 5, ask, beg.
 ġe-·biddan, *sv.* 5, *refl.* pray.

bieldo, *sf.* (boldness), arrogance [beald].
 bi-geng, *sm.* worship [bi, by, and geng from gān].
 bile-wit, *aj.* simple, innocent.
 bindan, *sv.* 3, bind.
 binnan, *av.* inside; *prp. w. dat.* within, in [= be-innan].
 biscop, *sm.* bishop [Latin episcopus].
 bi-smer, *sm.* insult, ignominy.
 bismier-full, *aj.* ignominious, shameful.
 bismrian, *wv.* treat with ignominy, insult [bismier].
 bitan, *sv.* 6, bite.
 bip, *see* bēon.
 blāwan, *sv.* 1, blow.
 bleoh, *sn.* colour.
 blēow, *see* blāwan.
 blētsian, *wv.* bless.
 blind, *aj.* blind.
 bliss, *sf.* merriment, joy.
 blissian, *wv.* rejoice.
 blipe, *aj.* glad, merry.
 blipe-lice, *av.* gladly.
 blōd, *sn.* blood.
 bōc, *sf.* book, scripture.
 Bōc-læden, *sn.* book Latin, Latin.
 bodian, *wv.* announce, preach [bēo-dan].
 bodig, *sm.* body.
 bohte, *see* bycgan.
 brād, *aj.* broad.
 bræp, *sm.* vapour, odour.
 brecan, *sv.* 4, break; take (city).
 bregdan, *sv.* 3, pull.
 brēmel, *sm.* bramble.
 Breten, *sf.* Britain.
 Brettas, *smpl.* the British.
 Brettisc, *aj.* British [Brettas].
 bringan, *wv.* bring.
 brōhte, *see* bringan.
 brōpor, *sm.* brother.
 brūcan, *sv.* 7, *w. gen.* enjoy, partake of.
 brȳd, *sf.* bride.
 brȳd-guma, *sm.* bridegroom [literally bride-man].
 būan, *wv.* dwell.

būend, *smpl.* dwellers [*pres. partic.* of būan].
 bufan, *prp. w. dat. and acc.* over, above, on.
 būgan, *sv.* 7, bend, incline.
 bundon, *see* bindan.
 burg, *sf.* city.
 burg-geat, *sn.* city-gate.
 būtan, *av.* outside; *prp. w. dat.* without, except, besides [= be-ūtan].
 būtan, *cj.* unless, except.
 bycgan, *wv.* buy.
 byrpen, *sf.* burden [beran].
 byrgen, *sf.* tomb [bebyrgan].
 gebyrian, *wf.* be due, befit.
 byrig, *see* burg.
 byrst, *sf.* bristle.
 ge'bȳsnian, *wv.* give example, illustrate.
 ge'bȳsnung, *sf.* example.

C.

Cann, *see* cunnan.
 canōn, *sm.* canon; canōnes bēc, canonical books.
 Cantwara-burg, *sf.* Canterbury [Cantwara, *gen.* of Cantware].
 Cant-ware, *pl.* Kent-dwellers, men of Kent [Lat. Cantia and ware].
 cāsere, *sm.* emperor [Latin Caesar].
 čeaflas, *smpl.* jaws.
 čeald, *aj.* cold.
 čealf, *sn.* calf.
 čēap, *sn.* purchase.
 čēas, *see* čēosan.
 čeaster, *sf.* city [Latin castra].
 cēne, *aj.* brave, bold.
 cęnnan, *wv.* bring forth, bear child.
 Cęnt, *sf.* Kent [Cantia].
 Cęnt-land, *sn.* Kent.
 čeorfan, *sv.* 3, cut.
 čēosan, *sv.* 7, choose.
 cēpan, *wv. w. gen.* attend, look out for.
 čiepan, *wv.* trade, sell [čēap].
 čiepend, *sm.* seller [*pres. partic.* of čiepan].
 čierr, *sm.* turn.

cierran, *vv.* turn, return, go—*cier-*
ran tō, take to.
ge'cierred-nes, *sf.* conversion.
cild, *sn.* child.
cild-hād, *sm.* childhood.
cinn-bān, *sn.* jawbone.
ciriċe, *sf.* church.
clāne, *aj.* clean, pure.
clawu, *sf.* claw.
clipian, *vv.* call, summon.
clipung, *sf.* calling.
clyppan, *vv.* clip, embrace.
cnapa, *sm.* (boy, youth), servant.
cnoll, *sm.* top, summit.
coccel, *sm.* corn-cockle.
cōm, *see* *cuman*.
coren, *see* *ċēosan*.
cræft, *sm.* skill, cunning.
cristen, *aj.* Christian.
cuma, *sm.* stranger [*cuman*].
cuman, *sv.* 4, come; *cuman ūp*,
 land.
cunnan, *swv.* know.
cunnian, *vv.* try [*cunnan*].
curon, *see* *ċēosan*.
cūp, *aj.* known [*originally past*
partic. of cunnan].
cwædon, *see* *cwepan*.
cwæp, *see* *cwepan*.
cweartern, *sn.* prison.
cwēman, *vv.* please, gratify.
ge'cwēmednes, *sf.* pleasing.
cwēn, *sf.* queen.
cwepan, *sv.* 5, say, speak; name,
 call.
cwic, *aj.* alive.
cwide, *sm.* speech, address [*cwepan*].
ge'cwid-ræden, *sf.* agreement.
cwipp, *see* *cwepan*.
cymp, *see* *cuman*.
cyne-cynn, *sn.* royal family.
cyne-lic, *aj.* royal.
cyne-lice, *av.* like a king, royally.
cyne-stōl, *sm.* throne.
cyning, *sm.* king.
cynn, *sn.* race, kind.
cyst, *sf.* excellence [*ċēosan*].
cystig, *aj.* (excellent), charitable.
cýpan, *vv.* make known, tell [*cūp*].

D.

Dæd, *sf.* deed.
dæg, *sm.* day.
dæg-hwæm-lice, *av.* daily.
dæl, *sm.* part—be *healfum dæle*, by
 half.
dælan, *vv.* divide, share.
dēad, *aj.* dead.
dēap, *sm.* death.
Defena-sċīr, *sf.* Devonshire [*De-*
vonia].
dehter, *see* *dohtor*.
gedelf, *sn.* digging.
delfan, *sv.* 3, dig.
Dene, *simpl.* Danes.
Denisc, *aj.* Danish.
dēofol, *sum.* devil [*Latin* *diabolus*].
dēofol-gield, *sn.* idol.
dēop, *aj.* deep.
dēor, *sn.* wild beast.
dēore, *aj.* dear, precious.
dēor-wierpe, *aj.* precious.
diegol, *aj.* hidden, secret.
diegol-nes, *sf.* secret.
diepe, *sf.* depth [*dēop*].
dihtan, *vv.* appoint [*Latin* *dictare*].
disc-peġn, *sm.* (dish-thane), waiter.
dohtor, *sf.* daughter.
dōm, *sm.* doom, judgment, sentence.
dōn, *sv.* do, act.
dorste, *see* *durran*.
draca, *sm.* dragon.
dranc, *see* *drincan*.
drēorig, *aj.* sad.
drifan, *sv.* 6, drive.
drinca, *sm.* drink.
drincan, *sv.* 3, drink.
drohtnian, *vv.* live, continue, behave.
drohtnung, *sf.* conduct.
drȳge, *aj.* dry.
Dryhten, *sm.* Lord.
dūn, *sf.* hill, down.
durran, *swv.* dare.
duru, *sf.* door.
dūst, *sn.* dust.
ge'dwyld, *sn.* error.
dyde, *see* *dōn*.
dyppan, *vv.* dip.
dysig, *aj.* foolish.

E.

ēac, *av.* also; ēac swelce, also.
 ēacnian, *uv.* increase.
 ēadig, *aj.* (prosperous), blessed.
 ēage, *sn.* eye.
 ēag-pýrel, *sn.* (eye-hole), window.
 eahta, *num.* eight.
 ēa-lā, *interj.* oh!
 eald, *aj.* old—*cp.* ieldra.
 Eald-seaxe, *simpl.* Old Saxons.
 ealdor, *sm.* chief, master.
 ealdor-mann, *sm.* chief, officer.
 eall, *aj.* all.
 eall, *av.* quite; eall swā miċel swā,
 (quite) as much as.
 eall-nīwe, *aj.* quite new.
 eallunga, *av.* entirely.
 ealu, *sn.* ale.
 eard, *sm.* country, native land.
 eardian, *uv.* dwell.
 ēare, *sn.* ear.
 earm, *sm.* arm.
 earm, *aj.* poor, wretched, despicable.
 earm-lic, *aj.* miserable.
 earm-līce, *av.* miserably, wretchedly.
 earn, *sm.* eagle.
 cart, *see* wesan.
 ēast, *av.* eastwards.
 ēast-dēl, *sm.* east part, the East.
 East-ēngle, *simpl.* East-Anglians.
 East-seaxe, *simpl.* East-Saxons.
 ēape-lic, *aj.* insignificant, weak.
 ēap-mēdan, *uv.* humble [ēapmōd].
 ēap-mōd, *aj.* humble.
 ēce, *aj.* eternal.
 ēc-nes, *sf.* eternity.
 efen, *aj.* even.
 ġefen-lācan, *uv.* imitate.
 efne, *av.* behold, lo! [efen].
 efsian, *uv.* clip, shear.
 eft, *av.* again; afterwards, then; back.
 eġe, *sm.* fear.
 eġesa, *sm.* fear [eġe].
 eġes-lic, *aj.* fearful, awful.
 ēhtere, *sm.* persecutor.
 ele, *sm.* oil.
 ċl-pēodig-nes, *sf.* foreign land.
 ċnde, *sm.* end.
 ċndemes, *av.* together.

ġeċndian, *uv.* end; die.
 ċndlufon, *num.* eleven.
 ċndlyfta, *aj.* eleventh.
 ġeċndung, *sf.* ending, end.
 ċngel, *sm.* angel [Latin angelus].
 Ċngla-land, *sn.* England [Ċngla
gen. pl. of Ċngle].
 Ċngle, *simpl.* the English [Angel].
 Ċnglisc, *aj.* English—*sn.* English
 language [Ċngle].
 ēode, *see* gān.
 eom, *see* wesan.
 eorl, *sm.* earl.
 eorþ-būend, *sm.* earth-dweller.
 eorþe, *sf.* earth.
 eorþ-fæst, *aj.* firm in the earth.
 eorþ-lic, *aj.* earthly.
 eornost, *sf.* earnest.
 eornost-līce, *av.* in truth, indeed.
 ēow, *see* pū.
 etan, *sv.* 5, eat.
 ēpel, *sm.* country, native land.

F.

Fæder, *sm.* father.
 fæġen, *aj.* glad.
 fæġer, *aj.* fair.
 fæġer-nes, *sf.* fairness, beauty.
 fæġnian, *uv. w. gen.* rejoice.
 fāmne, *sf.* virgin.
 fæ̅r, *sf.* danger.
 fæ̅r-lic, *aj.* sudden.
 fæ̅r-līce, *av.* suddenly.
 fæst, *aj.* fast, firm.
 fæstan, *uv.* fast.
 fæsten, *sf.* fasting.
 fæt, *sn.* vessel.
 fāg-nes, *sf.* variegation, various
 colours.
 fandian, *uv. w. gen.* try, test,
 tempt [findan].
 fāran, *sv.* 2, go.
 faru, *sf.* procession, retinue, pomp.
 fēa, *aj. pl.* few.
 ġefēa, *sm.* joy.
 feallan, *sv.* 1, fall.
 fearr, *sm.* bull; ox.
 feax, *sn.* hair of head.

fēdan, *uv.* feed [fōda].
 fela, *aj. pl. w. gen.* many.
 feld, *sm.* field.
 feoh, *sn.* money, property.
 ġe·feoht, *sn.* fight.
 feohtan, *sv.* 3, fight.
 fēole, *sf.* file.
 fēolian, *uv.* file.
 fēoll, *see* feallan.
 fēond, *sm.* enemy.
 feorh, *snm.* life.
 feorm, *sf.* (food); feast, banquet.
 feorr, *av.* far.
 fēorpa, *num.* fourth.
 fēower, *num.* four.
 ġe·fēra, *sm.* companion [fōr].
 fēran, *uv.* go, fare [fōr].
 ġe·fēran, *uv.* (go over), take possession of.
 fērian, *uv.* carry [faran].
 fēt, *see* fōt.
 fētian, *uv.* fetch—*pret.* ġefētte.
 ġe·fētte, *see* fētian.
 fiend, *see* fēond.
 fierd, *sf.* army [faran].
 fierlen, *aj.* distant [feorr].
 fierst, *sm.* period, time.
 fīf, *num.* five.
 findan, *sv.* 3 (*pret.* funde), find.
 fisc, *sm.* fish.
 fisc-cynn, *sn.* fish-kind.
 flēam, *sm.* flight [flēon].
 fleax, *sn.* flax.
 flēogan, *sv.* 7, fly.
 flēon, *sv.* 7, flee.
 flēotan, *sv.* 7, float.
 flitan, *sv.* 6, quarrel, dispute.
 ġe·flieman, *uv.* put to flight [flēam].
 flōd, *sm.* flood.
 flota, *sm.* fleet [flēotan].
 flot-herē, *sm.* naval army, army of pirates.
 flot-mann, *sm.* sailor, pirate.
 flōwan, *sv.* 1, flow.
 flugon, *see* flēon.
 flyht, *sm.* flight [flēogan].
 fōda, *sm.* food.
 folc, *sn.* people, nation.
 folc-lic, *aj.* popular.

folgian, *uv. w. dat.* follow; obey.
 fōn, *sv.* 1, seize, take, capture; fēng
 tō rīce, came to the throne; tōgædre
 fēngon, joined together.
 for, *prep. w. dat.* before—rīce for
 worulde, in the eyes of the world;
causal, for, because of, for the
 sake of—ne dorste for Gode, for
 the fear of God—for þām, there-
 fore, for þām (þe), because; *w.*
acc., instead of, for.
 fōr, *sf.* journey [faran].
 fōr, *see* faran.
 for-bærnan, *uv.* burn up, burn,
trans.
 for-bēodan, *sv.* 7, forbid.
 for-brēotan, *sv.* 7, break.
 for-ċeorfan, *sv.* 3, cut off.
 for-dilgian, *uv.* destroy.
 for-dōn, *sv.* destroy.
 for-ealdod, *aj.* aged [*past partic.* of
 forealdian, grow old].
 fore-sċēawian, *uv.* pre-ordain, de-
 cree, appoint.
 fore-seċgan, *uv.* say before—se
 foresægda, the aforesaid.
 for-ġiefan, *sv.* 5, *w. dat.* give,
 grant; forgive.
 for-ġief-nes, *sf.* forgiveness.
 for-ġieman, *uv.* neglect.
 for-ġietan, *sv.* forget.
 forht, *aj.* afraid.
 forhtian, *uv.* be afraid.
 for-hwega, *av.* somewhere.
 for-lāetan, *sv.* 1, leave, abandon.
 for-lēosan, *sv.* 7, lose.
 for-liger, *sn.* wantonness, immo-
 rality.
 forma, *aj.* first—*superl.* fyrmest,
 first.
 for-molsnian, *uv.* crumble, decay.
 for-scrincan, *sv.* 3, shrink up.
 for-sēon, *sv.* 5, despise.
 for-slēan, *sv.* 2, cut through.
 for-standan, *sv.* 2, (stand before),
 protect.
 forþ, *av.* forth, forwards, on.
 forþ-fēran, *uv.* depart, die.
 for-prysman, *uv.* suffocate, choke.

for-*weorpan*, *sv.* 3, perish.
fōt, *sm.* foot.
frætwian, *wv.* adorn.
frætwung, *sf.* ornament.
fram, *prep. w. dat.* from; *agent. w. pass.* *hie wæron fram Wyr̥tgeorne*
gelapode, invited by.
frēmman, *wv.* perform, do.
frēond, *sm.* friend.
frip, *sm.* peace—*frip niman*, make
 peace.
fugol, *sm.* bird.
fuhton, *see* *feohtan*.
fūl, *aj.* foul, impure.
full, *aj.* full.
full-blipe, *aj.* very glad.
full-cēne, *aj.* very brave.
ful-lice, *av.* fully.
full-sōþ, *aj.* very true.
fultum, *sm.* help; forces, troops.
fultumian, *wv. w. dat.* help.
funde, *see* *findan*.
furpor, *av.* further, more [*forþ*].
fūs, *aj.* hastening.
fyllan, *wv.* fill, fulfil [*full*].
fȳr, *sn.* fire.
fyr̥mest, *see* *forma*.

G.

Gadrian, *wv.* gather.
gærs, *sn.* grass.
gafeloc, *sm.* missile, spear.
gafol, *sn.* interest, profit.
gamen, *sn.* sport.
gān, *sv.* go.
ge-gān, *sv.* gain, conquer.
gangende, *see* *gān*.
gāst, *sm.* spirit; *se hālga gāst*, the
 Holy Ghost.
gāst-lic, *aj.* spiritual.
ge, *cj.* and—*ge . . ge*, both . . and.
gē, *see* *pū*.
gealga, *sm.* gallows.
gēar, *sn.* year.
gearcian, *wv.* prepare [*gearo*].
geard, *sm.* yard, court.
gearu, *aj.* ready.
gearwian, *wv.* prepare.
geat, *sn.* gate.

gēogup, *sf.* youth.
gēomrung, *sf.* lamentation.
geond, *prep. w. acc.* through,
 throughout.
gēong, *aj.* young.
georn, *aj.* eager.
georne, *av.* eagerly, earnestly.
giefan, *sv.* 5, give.
giefta, *sfpl.* marriage, wedding
 [*giefan*].
gieft-hūs, *sn.* wedding-hall.
gieft-lic, *aj.* wedding.
giefu, *sf.* gift; grace (of God)
 [*giefan*].
gierla, *sm.* dress [*gearu*].
giernan, *wv. w. gen.* yearn, desire;
 ask [*georn*].
giet, *av.* yet; further, besides.
gif, *cj.* if.
gimm, *sm.* gem, jewel [*Latin* *gemma*].
gimm-stān, *sm.* gem, jewel.
git, *see* *pū*.
gitsian, *wv.* covet.
gitsung, *sf.* covetousness, avarice.
glæd, *aj.* glad.
glæd-lice, *av.* gladly.
glēaw, *aj.* prudent, wise.
glengān, *wv.* adorn; trim (lamp).
god, *sm.* God.
god-fæder, *sm.* godfather.
god-spell, *sn.* gospel.
godspel-lic, *aj.* evangelical.
gōd, *aj.* good—*compar.* *betera*.
superl. *betst*.
gōd, *sn.* good thing, good.
gold, *sn.* gold.
gold-hord, *sn.* treasure.
grædig, *aj.* greedy.
græg, *aj.* grey.
grētan, *wv.* greet, salute.
grindan, *sv.* 3, grind.
grist-bitung, *sf.* gnashing of teeth.
grymetian, *wv.* grunt, roar.
gyldan, *wv.* gild [*gold*].
gylden, *aj.* golden [*gold*].

H.

Habban, *wv.* have; take.

- hād, *sm.* rank, condition.
 ġe'hādod, *aj.* ordained, in orders, clerical [*past partic.* of hādian, ordain].
 hæfde, hæfp, *see* habban.
 hæftan, *uv.* hold fast, hold [habban].
 hēlan, *uv.* heal [hāl].
 hēlend, *sm.* Saviour [*pres. partic.* of hēlan].
 hēlo, *sf.* salvation [hāl].
 hēs, *sf.* command.
 hēspe, *sf.* hasp.
 hēte, *sf.* heat [hāt].
 hēp, *sf.* heath.
 hēpen, *aj.* heathen [hēp].
 hāl, *aj.* whole, sound.
 ġe'hāl, *aj.* whole, uninjured.
 hālga, *sm.* saint.
 hālgian, *uv.* hallow, consecrate.
 hālig, *aj.* holy.
 hālig-dōm, *sm.* holy object, relic.
 hām, *av.* homewards, home.
 hand, *sf.* hand.
 hand-cweorn, *sf.* hand-mill.
 hangian, *uv.* hang, *intr.* [hōn].
 hāt, *aj.* hot.
 hātan, *sv.* 1, command, ask—*w.* *inf.* in passive sense, hēton him seġgan, bade them be told; name—*passive*, hātte.
 hatian, *uv.* hate.
 hātte, *see* hātan.
 hē, *prn.* he.
 hēafod, *sn.* head.
 hēafod-mann, *sm.* head-man, ruler, chief.
 hēah, *aj.* high—*superl.* hiehst.
 healdan, *sv.* 1, hold, keep; guard; preserve; observe, keep.
 healf, *aj.* half.
 healf, *sf.* side.
 hēa-lic, *aj.* lofty [hēah].
 heall, *sf.* hall.
 heard, *aj.* hard; strong; severe.
 hebban, *sv.* 2, raise.
 hefel-præd, *sm.* web-thread, thread.
 hefe, *sm.* weight [hebban].
 hefig, *aj.* heavy [hefe].
 he'll, *sf.* hell.
 ġe'hende, *aj. w. dat.* near [hand].
 hēo, *see* hē.
 heofon, *sm.* heaven—*often in plur.*, heofona riċe.
 heofon-lic, *aj.* heavenly.
 hēold, *see* healdan.
 heord, *sf.* herd.
 heorte, *sf.* heart.
 hēr, *av.* here; hither—hēr-æfter, &c., hereafter.
 hēr-be-ēastan, *av.* east of this.
 here, *sm.* army.
 here-rēaf, *sn.* spoil.
 here-toga, *sm.* army-leader, general, chief [toga from tēon].
 hergian, *uv.* ravage, make war [here].
 hergung, *sf.* (ravaging), warfare, war.
 herian, *uv.* praise.
 hēt, *see* hātan.
 hider, *av.* hither.
 hie, *see* hē.
 hiehst, *see* hēah.
 hiera, *see* hē.
 ġe'hieran, *uv.* hear.
 hierde, *sm.* shepherd [heord].
 hierd-ræden, *sf.* guardianship.
 hiere, *see* hē.
 ġe'hier-sum, *aj. w. dat.* obedient [hieran].
 ġe'hiersum-nes, *sf.* obedience.
 him, hine, *see* hē.
 hired, *snm.* family, household.
 his, *see* hē.
 hit, *see* hē.
 hīw, *sn.* hue, form.
 hlædder, *sf.* ladder.
 hlæst, *sm.* load.
 hlāf, *sm.* bread, loaf of bread.
 hlāford, *sm.* lord.
 hlisa, *sm.* fame.
 hlūd, *aj.* loud.
 hlȳdan, *uv.* make a noise, shout [hlūd].
 hnappian, *uv.* doze.
 ġe'hoferod, *aj.* (past partic.), hump-backed.
 holt, *sn.* wood.

hōn, *sv.* 1, hang [hangian].
 horn, *sm.* horn.
 hræd-lice, *av.* quickly.
 hrædung, *sf.* hurry.
 hrape, *av.* quickly—swā hrape swā,
 as soon as.
 hrēod, *sn.* reed.
 hrēowan, *sv.* 7, rue, repent.
 hrieman, *uv.* cry, call.
 hriper, *sn.* ox.
 hrōf, *sn.* roof.
 hrycġ, *sm.* back.
 hryre, *sm.* fall [hrēosan].
 hū, *av.* how.
 hū-meta, *av.* how.
 hund, *sn. w. gen.* hundred.
 hund, *sm.* dog.
 hund-feald, *aj.* hundredfold.
 hund-nigontig, *num.* ninety.
 hund-twelftig, *num.* hundred and
 twenty.
 hungor, *sm.* hunger; famine.
 hungrig, *aj.* hungry.
 hūru, *av.* especially.
 hūs, *sn.* house.
 hux-lice, *av.* ignominiously.
 hwā, *prn.* who.
 ġe'hwā, *prn.* every one.
 hwæm, *see* hwā.
 hwær, *av.* where—swā hwær swā,
 wherever.
 ġe'hwær, *av.* everywhere.
 hwæs, hwæt, *see* hwā.
 hwæt, *interj.* what! lo! well.
 hwæte, *sm.* wheat.
 hwæper, *av. cj.* whether—hwæper
 . þe, to introduce a direct ques-
 tion.
 hwæpre, *av.* however.
 hwanon, *av.* whence.
 hwelc, *prn.* which; any one, any
 —swā hwelc swā, whoever.
 ġe'hwelc, *prn.* any, any one.
 hwil, *sf.* while, time.
 hwone, *see* hwā.
 hwonne, *av.* when.
 hwȳ, *av.* why.
 hȳdan, *uv.* hide.
 hyht, *sf.* hope.

ġe'hyhtan, *uv.* hope.
 hȳran, *uv.* hire.

I.

Ic, *prn.* I.
 idel, *aj.* idle; useless, vain—on
 idel, in vain.
 iēġ-land, *sn.* island.
 ieldan, *uv.* delay [eald].
 ieldra, *see* eald.
 ieldran, *simpl.* ancestors [originally
 compar. of eald].
 iernan, *sv.* 3, run; flow.
 ierre, *aj.* angry.
 il, *sm.* hedgehog.
 ilca, *prn.* same (always weak, and
 with the definite article).
 in, *prp. w. dat. and acc.* in, into.
 inc, *see* pū.
 inn, *av.* in (of motion).
 innan, *prp. w. dat. (av.)* within.
 inne, *av.* within, inside.
 inn-ġehyġd, *sn.* inner thoughts,
 mind.
 in-tō, *prp. w. dat.* into.
 Iotan, *simpl.* Jutes.
 Ir-land, *sn.* Ireland.
 Iūdēisc, *aj.* Jewish—þā Iūdēiscan,
 the Jews.

L.

Lā, *interj.* lo!—lā lēof! Sir!
 lāc, *sn.* gift; offering, sacrifice.
 ġe'lācan, *uv.* seize.
 lādan, *uv.* lead; carry, bring, take.
 lāden, *sn.* Latin; language.
 læġ, *see* liġan.
 lāran, *uv. w. double acc.* teach;
 advise, suggest [lār].
 ġe'lāred, *aj.* learned [*past partic.*
 of lāran].
 lāes, *av.* less—þȳ lās (þe), *cj. w.*
 subj. lest.
 lāetan, *sv.* 1, let; leave—hēo lēt þā
 swā, she let the matter rest there.
 ġe'lāete, *sn.*—wega ġelātu, *pl.* meet-
 ings of the roads.
 lāf, *sf.* remains—tō lāfe bēon, re-
 main over, be left [(be)līfan].

ge'lamp, *see* *gelimpan*.
land, *sn.* lind, country.
land-folc, *sn.* people of the country.
land-here, *sm.* land-army.
land-lēode, *simpl.* people of the country.
lang, *aj.* long.
lange, *av.* for a long time, long.
lang-līce, *av.* for a long time, long.
lār, *sf.* teaching, doctrine.
late, *av.* slowly, late—late on *gēare*, late in the year.
ge'lapian, *uv.* invite.
ge'lapung, *sf.* congregation.
lēaf, *sf.* leave.
ge'lēafa, *sm.* belief, faith.
ge'lēaf-full, *aj.* believing, pious.
leahtor, *sm.* crime, vice.
lēas, *aj.* without (expers), *in compos.* -less; false.
lēat, *see* *lūtan*.
lēcgan, *uv.* lay [*licgan*].
ge'lēndan, *uv.* land [*land*].
lēo, *smf.* lion.
lēode, *simpl.* people.
lēof, *aj.* dear, beloved; pleasant—*mē wārelēofre*, I would rather—[*lufu*].
leofode, *see* *libban*.
leoht, *sn.* light.
leoht-fæt, *sn.* (light-vessel), lamp.
leornian, *uv.* learn.
leornung-cniht, *sm.* disciple.
lēt, *see* *lāetan*.
libban, *uv.* live.
lic, *sn.* body, corpse.
ge'lic, *aj. w. dat.* like.
ge'līce, *av.* in like manner, alike, equally.
licgan, *sv. 5*, lie.
lic-hama, *sm.* body.
licham-līce, *av.* bodily.
gelician, *uv. w. dat.* please.
līefan, *uv. w. dat.* allow [*lēaf*].
ge'līefan, *uv.* believe [*gelēafa*].
līf, *sn.* life.
līflend, *see* *libban*.
lim, *sn.* limb, member.
ge'limp, *sn.* event, emergency, calamity.

ge'limpan, *sv. 3*, happen.
līp, *see* *licgan*.
locc, *sm.* lock of hair.
lof, *sn.* praise; glory.
ge'lōgian, place; occupy, furnish.
ge'lōm, *aj.* frequent, repeated.
ge'lōme, *av.* often, repeatedly.
losian, *uv. w. dat.* be lost—him
losaþ, he loses [(for) *lēosan*].
lūcan, *sv. 7*, close.
lufian, *uv.* love.
lufu, *sf.* love [*lēof*].
Lunden-burg, *sf.* London [*Lundonia*].
lūtan, *sv. 7*, stoop.
lȳtel, *aj.* little.

M.

Mā, *see* *micel*.
macian, *uv.* make.
mæg, *uv.* can, be able.
mægen, *sn.* strength, capacity; virtue [*mæg*].
mægþ, *sf.* family; tribe, nation; generation.
ge'mæne, *aj.* common.
ge'mænelic, *aj.* common, general.
mære, *aj.* famous, glorious, great (metaphorically).
ge'mære, *sn.* boundary, territory.
mærsian, *uv.* extol, celebrate [*mære*].
mærþo, *sf.* glory [*mære*].
mæsse, *sf.* mass [*Latin* *missa*].
mæsse-prēost, *sm.* mass-priest.
mæst, *see* *micel*.
magon, *see* *mæg*.
man, *indef.* one [*mann*].
mān, *sn.* wickedness.
mān-dæd, *sf.* wicked deed.
mān-full, *aj.* wicked.
mangere, *sm.* merchant.
mangung, *sf.* trade, business.
manig, *aj.* many.
manig-feald, *aj.* manifold.
manig-fieldan, *uv.* multiply [*manigfeald*].
mann, *sm.* man; person.
mann-cynn, *sn.* mankind.

mann-ræden, *sf.* allegiance.
mann-slaga, *sm.* manslayer, murderer [slēan, slēge].
mære, *see* micel.
martyr, *sm.* martyr.
māpm, *sm.* treasure.
māpm-fæt, *sn.* precious vessel.
mē, *see* ic.
mearc, *sf.* boundary.
mēd, *sf.* reward, pay.
mēder, *see* mōdor.
menn, *see* mann.
mennisc, *aj.* human [mann].
mēre-grot, *sn.* pearl [margarita].
mergen, *sm.* morning [morgen].
gēmet, *sn.* measure; manner, way.
metan, *sv.* 5, measure.
gēmētan, *uv.* meet; find [gēmōt].
mēte, *sm.* food—*pl.* mēttas.
micel, *aj.* great, much—*comp.* mære, mā (*adv.*, *sn.*, *aj.*), *sup.* mæst.
miēle, *av.* greatly, much.
mid, *frp.* w. *dat.* (*instr.*) with—mid þām þe, *aj.* when.
middan-geard, *sm.* world [*literally* middle enclosure].
midde, *aj.* mid, middle (only of time).
middel, *sn.* middle.
Middel-ēngle, *simpl.* Middle-Angles.
Mierce, *simpl.* Mercians [mearc].
miht, *sf.* might, strength; virtue [mæg].
mihte, *see* mæg.
mihtig, *aj.* mighty, strong.
mil, *sf.* mile [*Latin* milia (passuum)].
mild-heort, *aj.* mild-hearted, merciful.
gēmiltcian, *uv.* w. *dat.* have mercy on, pity [milde].
mīn, *see* ic.
mis-lædan, *uv.* mislead, lead astray.
mis-lie, *aj.* various.
mōd, *sn.* heart, mind.
mōdig, *aj.* proud.
mōdig-nes, *sf.* pride.
mōdor, *sf.* mother.

molde, *sf.* mould, earth.
mōna, *sm.* moon.
mōnap, *sm.* month—*pl.* mōnap [mōna].
morgen, *sm.* morning.
morp, *sn.* (murder), crime.
mōste, *see* mōtan.
gēmōt, *sn.* meeting.
mōtan, *surv.* may; ne mūt, must not.
gēmunan, *surv.* remember.
munt, *sm.* mountain, hill [*Latin* montem].
munuc, *sm.* monk [*Latin* monachus].
murnian, *uv.* grumble, complain.
mūþ, *sm.* mouth.
mūþa, *sm.* mouth of a river [mūþ].
gemynd, *sf.* memory, mind [gēmunan].
gemyndig, *aj.* w. *gen.* mindful.
mynet, *sf.* coin [*Latin* moneta].
myneter, *sm.* money-changer.
mynster, *sn.* monastery [*Latin* monasterium].

N.

Nā, *av.* not, no [=ne ā].
nabban = ne habban.
næddre, *sf.* snake.
næfde, næfst, = ne hæfde, ne hæfst.
næfre, *av.* never [=ne æfre].
nægel, *sm.* nail.
næs = ne wæs.
nāht, *frn.* w. *gen.* naught, nothing [=nān wiht].
nāht-nes, *sf.* worthlessness, cowardice.
nam, *see* niman.
nama, *sm.* name.
nāmon, *see* niman.
nān, *frn.* none, no [=ne ān].
nāt = ne wāt.
nāwper, *frn.* neither [=ne āhwæper (either)].
ne, *av.* not—ne . . ne, neither . . not.

- nēah*, *av.* near; *superl.* *nīehst*—
æt nīehstan, next, immediately,
 afterwards.
nearu, *aj.* narrow.
nēa-wist, *sfm.* neighbourhood
 [wesan].
nēmnan, *wv.* name [nama].
neom = *ne eom*.
nese, *av.* no.
neṭt, *sn.* net.
nīed, *sf.* need.
nīedunga, *av.* needs, by necessity.
nīehst, *see* *nēah*.
nīeten, *sn.* animal.
nigon, *num.* nine.
nigopa, *aj.* ninth.
niht, *sf.* night.
niman, *sv.* 4, take, capture; take
 in marriage, marry.
nis = *ne is*.
niper, *av.* down.
nīwe, *aj.* new.
ge'nōg, *aj.* enough.
noide = *ne wolde*.
norþ, *av.* north.
Norphymbra-land, *sn.* Northum-
 berland.
Norþ-hymbre, *smpl.* Northum-
 brians [Humbra].
norþan-weard, *aj.* northward.
Norþ-menn, *pl.* Norwegians.
nū, *av.* now, just now; *cj.* *causal*,
 now that, since.
nū'giet, *av.* still.
ge'nyht-sum-nes, *sf.* sufficiency,
 abundance.
nyle, = *ne wile*.
nyste, *nyton* = *ne wiste*, *ne witon*.
- O.
- Of*, *prp. w. dat.* of, from of place,
 origin, privation, release, &c.;
partitive, *sellap ūs of ēowrum ele*,
 some of your oil.
of-drædd, *aj.* afraid [past partic.
 of *ofdrædan*, dread].
ofer, *prp. w. dat. and acc.* over; on;
 of time, during, throughout, over.
ofer-gyld, *aj.* (past partic.), gilded
 over, covered with gold.
ofer-hergian, *wv.* ravage, over-run.
ofer-sāwan, *sv.* 2, sow over.
offrian, *wv.* offer, sacrifice [*Latin*
offerre].
offrung, *sf.* offering, sacrifice.
of-slēan, *sv.* 2, slay.
of-sniþan, *sv.* 6, kill [snīþan,
 cut].
of-spring, *sm.* offspring [springan].
oft, *av.* often.
of-tēon, *sv.* 7, *w. dat. of pers. and*
gen. of thing, deprive.
of-pyrst, *aj.* thirsty [past partic.
 of *ofpyrstan*, from thirst].
of-wundrian, *wv. w. gen.* wonder.
ō-læcung, *sf.* flattery.
olfend, *sm.* camel [*Latin* *elephas*].
on, *prp. w. dat. and acc.* on; in;
hostility, against, *on hīe fuhton*;
of time, in.
on-byrgan, *wv.* taste.
on-cnāwan, *sv.* 1, know, recog-
 nize.
on-drædan, *sv.* 1, *wv.* dread, fear.
on-fōn, *sv.* 1, receive.
on-gēan, *prp. w. dat. and acc.*
 towards; *hostility*, against.
on-gēan, *av.* back—*gewende on-*
gēan, returned.
on-ginn, *sn.* beginning.
on-ginnan, *sv.* 3, begin.
on-liehtan, *wv.* illuminate, en-
 lighten [leoht].
on-liehtung, *sf.* illumination, light.
on-lūcan, *sv.* 7, unlock.
on-middan, *prp. w. dat.* in the
 midst of.
on-sien, *sf.* appearance, form.
on-sund, *aj.* sound, whole.
on-uppan, *prp. w. dat.* upon.
on-weald, *sm.* rule, authority,
 power; territory.
on-weg, *av.* away.
open, *aj.* open.
openian, *wv.* open, reveal, dis-
 close.
orgel-lice, *av.* proudly.

or-mæte, *aj.* immense, boundless
[metan].
or-sorg, *aj.* unconcerned, careless.
op, *prp. w. acc.* until—op þæt, *cj.*
until; up to, as far as.
ōper, *prn.* (always strong), second;
other.
oppe, *cj.* or—oppe.. oppe, either.. or.
oxa, *sm.* ox.

P.

Pāpa, *sm.* pope [*Latin* papa].
pēning, *sm.* penny.
Peohtas, *simpl.* Picts.
Philistēisc, *aj.* Philistine.
Pihtisc, *aj.* Pictish [Peohtas].
plegian, *wv.* play.
post, *sm.* post [*Latin* postis].
prēost, *sm.* priest [*Latin* pres-
byter].
pund, *sn.* pound [*Latin* pondus].
pytt, *sm.* pit [*Latin* puteus].

R.

Racentēag, *sf.* chains.
rād, *see* rīdan.
ġe-rād, *sn.* reckoning, account; on
þā ġerād þæt, on condition that.
ræd, *sm.* advice; what is advisable,
plan of action—him ræd þūhte,
it seemed advisable to him.
ramm, *sm.* ram.
rāp, *sm.* rope.
rēaf, *sn.* robe, dress.
reahte, *see* reccan.
rēcan, *wv. w. gen.* reck, care.
reccan, *wv.* tell, narrate.
ġe-reccednes, *sf.* narrative.
ġe-rēfa, *sm.* officer, reeve, bailiff.
regen, *sm.* rain.
rēpe, *aj.* fierce, cruel.
rīce, *aj.* powerful, of high rank.
rīce, *sn.* kingdom, sovereignty.
government.
rīcetera, *sn.* (ambition), pomp.
rīcsian, *wv.* rule.
rīdan, *sv.* 6, ride.
riftera, *sm.* reaper.
riht, *aj.* right; righteous.

riht-lice, *av.* rightly, correctly.
riht-wīs, *aj.* righteous.
riht-wisnes, *sf.* righteousness.
rīm, *sm.* number.
rīman, *wv.* count.
rīnan, *wv.* rain [reġen].
rīpan, *sv.* 6, reap.
rīpera, *sm.* reaper.
rīp-tīma, *sm.* reaping-time, harvest.
rōhte, *see* rēcan.
Rōme-burg, *sf.* city of Rome.
rōwan, *sv.* 1, row.
ryne, *sm.* course.
ġe-rýne, *sn.* mystery.

S.

Sæ, *sf.* sea—*dat.* sǣ.
sæd, *sn.* seed.
sægde, *see* seccan.
sæl, *sm.* time, occasion.
ġe-sælig, *aj.* happy, blessed.
ġe-sælig-lice, *av.* happily, blessedly.
sæt, sǣton, *see* sittan.
sagol, *sm.* rod, staff.
ġe-samnian, *wv.* collect, assemble.
samod, *av.* together, with.
sanct, *sm.* saint [*Latin* sanctus].
sand, *sf.* dish of food [sendan].
sand-cesol, *sm.* sand (*literally*
sand-gravel).
sār, *sn.* grief.
sār, *aj.* grievous.
sārig, *aj.* sorry, sad.
sāwan, *sv.* 1, sow.
sāwere, *sm.* sower.
sāwol, *sf.* soul.
scamu, *sf.* shame.
scand, *sf.* disgrace.
scand-lic, *aj.* shameful.
scēaf, *sm.* sheaf [scúfan].
scēaf-mælum, *av.* sheafwise.
ġe-sceaft, *sf.* creature, created thing.
sceal, *swv.* ought to, must; shall.
scēap, *sn.* sheep.
sceatt, *sm.* (tribute); money.
scēawere, *sm.* spy, witness.
scēawian, *wv.* see; examine; read.
scēawung, *sf.* seeing, examination.
scēotan, *sv.* 7, shoot.

- scieppan*, *sv.* 2, create.
scieran, *sv.* 4, shear.
scip, *sn.* ship.
scip-hera, *sm.* fleet.
scip-hlaest, *sm.* (shipload), crew.
scir, *sf.* shire.
scolde, *see sceal*.
scop, *see scieppan*.
scort, *aj.* short.
scotian, *wv.* shoot [*scēotan*].
Scot-land, *sn.* Ireland.
Scottas, *simpl.* the Irish.
scotung, *sf.* shot.
scræf, *sn.* cave.
scrin, *sn.* shrine [*Latin* *scrinium*].
scrincan, *sv.* 3, shrink.
scrūd, *sn.* dress.
scrȳdan, *wv.* clothe [*scrūd*].
scūfan, *sv.* 7, push—*scūfan ūt*, launch (ship).
sculon, *see sceal*.
scuton, *see scēotan*.
scyld, *sf.* guilt [*sculon*, *sceal*].
scyldig, *aj.* guilty.
scylen, *see sceal*.
Scyttisc, *aj.* Scotch [*Scottas*].
se, *sē*, *prn.* that; the; he; who.
geseah, *see gesēon*.
sealde, *see sellan*.
sēap, *sm.* pit.
Seaxe, *simpl.* Saxons.
sēcan, *wv.* seek; visit, come to; attack.
sēcgan, *wv.* say.
self, *prn.* self.
sellan, *wv.* give; sell.
sēlest, *av. superl.* best.
sēndan, *wv.* send, send message [*sand*].
sēo, *see se*.
seofon, *num.* seven.
seofopa, *aj.* seventh.
seolc, *sf.* silk.
seolcen, *aj.* silken.
seolfor, *sn.* silver.
gēsēon, *sv.* 5, see.
sēow, *see sāwan*.
gēsētnes, *sf.* narrative [*settan*].
settan, *wv.* set; appoint, institute
 —*dōm settan w. dat.* pass sentence on; compose, write; create [*sittan*].
sibb, *sf.* peace.
gēsibb-sum, *aj.* peaceful.
sīe, *see wesan*.
sīefer-lice, *av.* purely.
sīefre, *aj.* pure.
sierwung, *sf.* stratagem.
sīex, *num.* six.
siexta, *aj.* sixth.
siextig, *num.* sixty.
siextig-feald, *aj.* sixtyfold.
sīge, *sm.* victory—*sīge niman*, gain the victory.
sīge-fæst, *aj.* victorious.
gēsīhp, *sf.* sight; vision, dream [*gesēon*].
silfren, *aj.* silver.
simle, *av.* always.
sind, *see wesan*.
sinu, *sf.* sinew.
sittan, *sv.* 5, sit; settle, stay.
gēsittan, *sv.* 5, take possession of.
sīp, *sm.* journey.
sīpian, *wv.* journey, go.
sīppan, *av.* since, afterwards; *cj.* when.
slāp, *sm.* sleep.
slāpan, *sv.* 1, sleep.
slaga, *sm.* slayer [*slēan*, *past. partic.* *geslāgen*].
slāw, *aj.* slow, slothful, dull.
slēan, *sv.* 2, strike; slay, kill.
slēcġ, *sm.* hammer [*slaga*, *slēan*].
slēge, *sm.* killing [*slaga*, *slēan*].
slēp, *see slāpan*.
slōg, *see slēan*.
smæl, *aj.* narrow.
smēan, *wv.* consider, think; consult.
smēocan, *sv.* 7, smoke.
smēpe, *aj.* smooth.
snotor, *aj.* wise, prudent.
sōna, *av.* soon; then.
sorg, *sf.* sorrow.
sōp, *aj.* true.
sōp, *sn.* truth.
sōp-lice, *av.* truly, indeed.
spade, *wf.* spade [*Latin* *spatha*].

spræc, *sf.* speech, language; conversation [sprecan].
 spreca, *sv.* 5, speak.
 sprengan, *wv.* (scatter); sow [springan].
 springan, *sv.* 3, spring.
 sprungen, *see* springan.
 stænen, *aj.* of stone [stān].
 stæniht, *sn.* stony ground [*originally* *adj.* 'stony,' from stān].
 stān, *sm.* stone; brick.
 standan, *sv.* 2, stand.
 stēap, *aj.* steep.
 stēde, *sm.* place.
 stefn, *sf.* voice.
 stelan, *sv.* 4, steal.
 stent, *see* standan.
 stēor, *sf.* steering, rudder.
 steorra, *sm.* star.
 sticol, *aj.* rough.
 stīepel, *sm.* steeple [stēap].
 stieran, *wv. w. dat.* restrain [stēor].
 ġe'stillan, *wv.* stop, prevent.
 stille, *aj.* still, quiet.
 stōd, *see* standan.
 stōl, *sm.* seat.
 stōw, *sf.* place.
 stræt, *sf.* street, road [*Latin* strata via].
 strand, *sm.* shore.
 strang, *aj.* strong.
 strēdan, *wv.* (scatter), sow.
 strengþo, *sf.* strength [strang].
 ġe'strēon, *sn.* possession.
 ġe'strienan, *wv.* gain [ġestrēon].
 strūtian, *wv.* strut.
 styccē, *sn.* piece.
 sum, *prn.* some, a certain (one). one; a.
 ġe'sund, *aj.* sound, healthy.
 ġe'sund-full, *aj.* safe and sound.
 sundor, *av.* apart.
 sunne, *sf.* sun.
 sunu, *sm.* son.
 sūþ, *av.* south, southwards.
 sūþan, *av.* from the south.
 sūþan-weard, *aj.* southward.
 sūþ-dæl, *sm.* the South.
 sūþerne, *aj.* southern.

Sūþ-seaxe, *simpl.* South-Saxons.
 swā, *av.* so; swā, swā, as, like—
 swā . . swā, so . . as.
 swāc, *see* swīcan.
 swā-þeah, *av.* however.
 swefn, *sn.* sleep; dream.
 swelc, *prn.* such.
 swelce, *av.* as if, as it were, as, like.
 sweltan, *sv.* 3, die.
 swencan, *wv.* afflict, molest [swincan].
 sweng, *sm.* stroke, blow [swingan].
 swēor, *sm.* pillar.
 swēora, *sm.* neck.
 sweord, *sn.* sword.
 sweord-bora, *sm.* sword-bearer [beran].
 sweotol, *aj.* clear, evident.
 sweotolian, *wv.* display, show, indicate.
 sweotolung, *sf.* manifestation, sign.
 swerian, *sv.* 2, swear.
 swic, *sm.* deceit.
 ġe'swīcan, *sv.* 6 (fail, fall short): cease (betray).
 swic-dōm, *sm.* deceit [swīcan].
 swicol, *aj.* deceitful, treacherous.
 swicon, *see* swīcan.
 swift, *aj.* swift.
 swīgian, *wv.* be silent.
 swincan, *sv.* 3, labour, toil.
 swingan, *sv.* 3, beat.
 swingle, *sf.* stroke [swingan].
 swipe, *sm.* whip.
 swipe, *av.* very, much, greatly, violently—*cp.* swīþor, rather, more.
 swīþ-lic, *aj.* excessive, great.
 swīþre, *sf.* right hand [*cp. of* swīþe with hand understood].
 swulton, *see* sweltan.
 swuncon, *see* swincan.
 swungon, *see* swingan.
 syndrig, *aj.* separate [sundor].
 syn-full, *aj.* sinful.
 syngian, *wv.* sin.
 synn, *sf.* sin.

T.

Tācen, *sn.* sign, token; miracle.
 tācnian, *wv.* signify.
 ġe'tācnung, *sf.* signification, type.
 tæcan, *wv. w. dat.* show; teach.
 talu, *sf.* number [getel].
 tam, *aj.* tame.
 tāwian, *wv.* ill-treat.
 tēam, *sm.* progeny [tēon].
 ġetel, *sn.* number.
 tēllan, *wv.* count, account—tēllan
 tō nāhte, count as naught [talū].
 Tēmes, *sf.* Thames [Tamisia].
 tempel, *sn.* temple [Latin templum].
 tēon, *sv.* 7, pull, drag.
 tēona, *sm.* injury, insult.
 tēon-rāden, *sf.* humiliation.
 tēp, *see* tōp.
 ticcen, *sn.* kid.
 tid, *sf.* time; hour.
 tiegan, *wv.* tie.
 tieman, *wv.* teem, bring forth
 [tēam].
 tien, *num.* ten.
 tierwe, *sf.* tar.
 tigele, *wf.* tile [Latin tegula].
 tīma, *sm.* time.
 timbrian, *wv.* build.
 ġetimbrung, *sf.* building.
 tintreg, *sn.* torture.
 tintregian, *wv.* torture.
 tō, *prp. w. dat. (av.)* to—tō ab-
 bode ġesett, made abbot; *time*,
 at—tō langum fierste, for a long
 time; *adverbial*, tō scande, igno-
 miniously; *fitness, purpose, for*—
 þām folce (dat.) tō dēaþe, to the
 death of the people, so that the
 people were killed; tō þām þæt,
 cj. in order that—tō þām (swiþe)
 . . þæt, so (greatly) . . that.
 tō, *av.* too.
 tō-berstan, *sv.* 3, burst, break
 asunder.
 tō-brecan, *sv.* 4, break in pieces,
 break through.
 tō-bregdan, *sv.* 3, tear asunder.
 tō-cwiesan, *wv.* crush, bruise.

tō-cyme, *sm.* coming [cuman].
 tō-dæg, *av.* to-day.
 tō-dēlan, *wv.* disperse; separate,
 divide.
 tō-ġædre, *av.* together.
 tō-ġēanes, *prp. w. dat.* towards—
 him tōġēanes, to meet him.
 tōl, *sn.* tool.
 tō-līesan, *wv.* loosen [lēas].
 tō-middes, *prp. w. dat.* in the
 midst of.
 tō-teran, *sv.* 4, tear to pieces.
 tōp, *sm.* tooth.
 tō-weard, *aj.* future.
 tō-weorpan, *sv.* 3, overthrow, de-
 stroy.
 trēow, *sn.* tree.
 ġe'trēowe, *aj.* true, faithful.
 trum, *aj.* strong.
 trymman, *wv.* strengthen [trum].
 trymmung, *sf.* strengthening, en-
 couragement.
 tūcian, *wv.* ill-treat.
 tugon, *see* tēon.
 tūn, *sm.* village, town.
 twā, twām, *see* twēgen.
 twēgen, *num.* two.
 twelf, *num.* twelve.
 twentig, *num. w. gen.* twenty.

þ.

þā, *av. cj.* then; when—þā þā,
 when, while—*correlative* þā . . þā,
 when . . (then).
 þā, þām, &c., *see* se.
 þær, *av.* there—þærtō, &c. thereto,
 to it; where—þær þær, *correl.*
 where.
 þære, *see* se.
 þær-rihte, *av.* immediately.
 þæs, *av.* therefore; wherefore.
 þæs, þæt, *see* se.
 þæt, *cj.* that.
 ġe-þaflān, *wv.* allow, permit.
 þā-ġiet, *av.* still, yet.
 þanc, *sm.* thought; thanks.
 þancian, *wv. w. gen. of thing and*
 dat. of person, thank.

þanon, *av.* thence, away.
 þās, *see* þis.
 þe, *rel. prn.* who—sē þe, who; *av.* when.
 þē, *see* þū.
 þēah, *av. cj.* though, yet, however—þēah þe, although.
 þearf, *swv.* need.
 þearle, *av.* very, greatly.
 þēaw, *sm.* custom, habit; þēawas, virtues, morality.
 þegen, *sm.* thane; servant.
 þegnian, *wv. w. dat.* serve.
 þegnung, *sf.* service, retinue.
 þencan, *wv.* think, expect [þanc].
 þēod, *sf.* people, nation.
 ġeþēode, *sn.* language.
 þeof, *sm.* thief.
 þeos, *see* þes.
 þeostru, *spl.* darkness.
 þēow, *sm.* servant.
 þēow-dōm, *sm.* service.
 þēowian, *wv. w. dat.* serve.
 þēowot, *sn.* servitude.
 þes, *prn.* this.
 þicce, *aj.* thick.
 þicgan, *sv. 5.* take, receive; eat, drink.
 þin, *see* þū.
 þing, *sn.* thing.
 þis, þissum, &c., *see* þes.
 ġeþōht, *sm.* thought.
 þōhte, *see* þencan.
 þone, *see* se.
 þonne, *av. cj.* then; when; because.
 þonne, *av.* than.
 þorfte, *see* þearf.
 þorn, *sm.* thorn.
 þræd, *sm.* thread.
 þrēo, *see* þrīe.
 þrida, *aj.* third.
 þrīe, *num.* three.
 þrim, *see* þrīe.
 þritig, *num.* thirty.
 þritig-feald, *aj.* thirtyfold.
 þrymm, *sm.* glory.
 þū, *prn.* thou.
 þūhte, *see* þyncan.
 ġeþungen, *aj.* excellent, distinguished.

þurh, *prp. w. acc.* through; *causal,* through, by.
 þurh-wunian, *wv.* continue.
 þurst, *sm.* thirst.
 þurstig, *aj.* thirsty.
 þus, *av.* thus.
 þusend, *sn.* thousand.
 ġeþwær-læcan, *wv.* agree.
 þȳ, *instr. of se;* *av.* because.
 þȳfel, *sm.* bush.
 þȳlæs, *cj.* lest.
 þyncan, *wv. impers. w. dat.* mē þyncþ, methinks [þencan].
 þȳrel, *sn.* hole [þurh].

U.

Ufe-weard, *aj.* upward, at the top of.
 un-ārīmed-lic, *aj.* innumerable.
 unc, *see* ic.
 un-ġecynd, *aj.* strange, of alien family.
 un-dēad-lic-nes, *sf.* immortality.
 under, *prp. w. dat. and acc.* under.
 under-cyning, *sm.* under-king.
 under-delfan, *sv.* dig under.
 under-fōn, *sv. 1.* receive, take.
 under-ġietan, *sv. 5.* understand.
 undern-tīd, *sf.* morning-time.
 un-forht, *aj.* dauntless.
 un-for-molsnod, *aj.* (past partic.) undecayed.
 un-ġehīersum, *aj. w. dat.* disobedient.
 un-hold, *aj.* hostile.
 un-ġemetlic, *aj.* immense.
 un-mihtig, *aj.* weak.
 un-nytt, *aj.* useless.
 un-rihtlice, *av.* wrongly.
 un-rihtwis, *aj.* unrighteous.
 un-ġerīm, *sn.* countless number or quantity.
 un-ġerīm, *aj.* countless.
 un-ġesælig, *aj.* unhappy, accursed.
 un-scyldig, *aj.* innocent.
 un-tiemend, *aj.* barren [from pres. partic. of tieman].

un-*geþwær*-nes, *sf.* discord.
 un-*gewittig*, *aj.* foolish.
up, *av.* up.
up-āhafen-nes, *sf.* conceit, arrogance.
up-flōr, *sf.* (*dat. sing. -a*) upper floor, upper story.
uppan, *prp. w. dat.* on, upon.
urnon, *see iernan*.
ūs, *see ic*.
ūt, *av.* out.
ūtan, *av.* outside.
uton, *defect. verb. w. infin.* let us—
uton gān, let us go!

W.

Wacian, *wv.* be awake, watch.
wāedla, *sm.* poor man.
wæl, *sn.* slaughter—*wæl ge'slēan*, make a slaughter.
wæl-hrēow, *aj.* cruel.
wælhrēow-lice, *av.* cruelly, savagely.
wælhrēownes, *sf.* cruelty.
wāpen, *sn.* weapon.
wær, *aj.* wary.
wāron, *wæs*, *see wesan*.
wæstm, *sm.* (growth); fruit.
wæter, *sn.* water.
wæter-scipe, *sm.* piece of water, water.
wāfung, *sf.* (spectacle), display.
-ware, *pl.* (only in composition) dwellers, inhabitants [*originally* defenders, *cp.* *wērian*].
wāt, *see witan*.
gewāt, *see gewitan*.
wē, *see ic*.
ge-weald, *sn.* power, command.
wealdan, *sv. I, w. gen.* rule.
Wealh, *sm.* (*pl.* *Wēalas*), *sm.* Welshman, Briton (*originally* foreigner).
weall, *sm.* wall.
weall-līm, *sm.* (wall-lime), cement, mortar.
wearg, *sm.* felon, criminal [*originally* wolf, *then* proscribed man, outlaw].

weaxan, *sv. I*, grow, increase.
weg, *sm.* way, road.
weg-fērende, *aj.* (*pres. partic.*) way-faring.
wel, *av.* well.
wel-willend-nēs, *sf.* benevolence.
wēnan, *wv.* expect, think.
ge-wēndan, *wv.* turn; *gō* [*windan*].
wēnian, *wv.* accustom, wean [*ge-wuna*].
weofod, *sn.* altar.
weorc, *sn.* work.
weorpan, *sv. 3*, throw.
weorþ, *sn.* worth.
weorþ, *aj.* worth, worthy.
weorpan, *sv. 3*, happen; become—
w. æt spræce, enter into conversation.
ge-weorpan, *sv. 3, impers w. dat.*
 —*him gewearþ*, they agreed on.
weorþ-full, *aj.* worthy.
weorþian, *wv.* honour, worship;
 make honoured, exalt.
weorþ-lice, *aj.* honourably.
weorþ-mynd, *sf.* honour.
wēox, *see weaxan*.
wēpan, *sv. I*, weep.
wer, *sm.* man.
wērian, *wv.* defend [*wær*].
werod, *sn.* troop, army.
wesan, *sv.* be.
west, *av.* west.
West-seaxe, *simpl.* West-saxons.
wēste, *aj.* waste, desolate.
wīd *aj.* wide.
wīde, *av.* widely, far and wide.
widewe, *sf.* widow.
ge-wieldan, *wv.* overpower, conquer [*wealdan*].
wierpe, *aj. w. gen.* worthy [*weorþ*].
wīf, *sn.* woman; wife.
wīf-healf, *sf.* female side.
wīf-mann, *sm.* woman.
wiht, *sf.* wight, creature, thing.
Wiht, *sf.* Isle of Wight [*Vectis*].
Wiht-ware, *pl.* Wight-dwellers.
wilde, *aj.* wild.
wildēor, *sn.* wild beast.
willa, *sm.* will.

- willan, *swv.* will, wish ; *of repetition*, be used to.
 ġe-wilnian, *wv. w. gen.* desire.
 win, *sn.* wine.
 wind, *sm.* wind.
 windan, *sv. 3,* wind.
 win-ġeard, *sm.* vineyard.
 winnan, *sv. 3,* fight.
 ġe-winnan, *sv. 3,* win, gain.
 winter, (*pl.* winter), *sm.* winter :
 in reckoning = year.
 winter-setl, *sn.* winter-quarters.
 wis, *aj.* wise.
 wis-dōm, *sm.* wisdom.
 wise, *sf.* (wise), way.
 ġe-wiss, *aj.* certain.
 ġe-wissian, *wv.* guide, direct.
 ġe-wissung, *sf.* guidance, direction.
 wiste, *see* witan.
 wit, *see* ic.
 wita, *sm.* councillor, sage.
 witan, *swv.* know.
 ġe-witan, *sv. 6,* depart.
 wite, *sn.* punishment ; torment.
 witega, *sm.* prophet.
 witod-lice, *av.* truly, indeed, and
 [witan].
 ġe-witt, *sn.* wits, intelligence, under-
 standing [witan].
 wiþ, *prp. w. dat. and acc.* towards ;
 along—wiþ weġ, by the road ;
 hostility, against—fuhton wiþ
 Brettas, fought with the Britons ;
 association, sharing, &c., with ;
 defence, against ; exchange, price,
 for—wiþ þām þe, in consideration
 of, provided that.
 wiþ-meten-nes, *sf.* comparison.
 wiþ-sacan, *sv. 2, w. dat.* deny.
 wiþ-standan, *sv. 2, w. dat.* with-
 stand, resist.
 wlite, *sm.* beauty.
 wōd, *aj.* mad.
 wōd-lice, *av.* madly.
 wolde, *see* willan.
 wōp, *sm.* weeping [wēpan].
 word, *sn.* word sentence ; subject
 of talk, question, answer, report.
 ġeworden, *see* weorpan.
 worhte, *see* wyrċan.
 woruld, *sf.* world.
 woruld-þing, *sn.* worldly thing.
 wrecan, *sv. 5,* avenge.
 wrēgan, *wv.* accuse.
 ġe-writ, *sn.* writing [writan].
 writan, *sv. 6,* write.
 wudu, *sm.* wood.
 wuldor, *sn.* glory.
 wuldrian, *wv.* glorify, extol.
 wulf, *sm.* wolf.
 ġe-wuna, *sm.* habit, custom
 [wunian].
 wund, *sf.* wound.
 wundor, *sn.* wonder ; miracle.
 wundor-lic, *aj.* wonderful, won-
 drous.
 wundor-lice, *av.* wonderfully,
 wondrously.
 wundrian, *wv. w. gen.* wonder.
 ġe-wunelic, *aj.* customary.
 wunian, *wv.* dwell, stay, continue
 [ġewuna].
 wunung, *sf.* dwelling.
 ġewunnen, *see* ġewinnan.
 wyrċan, *wv.* work, make ; build ;
 do, perform [weorc].
 wyrhta, *sm.* worker.
 wyrt, *sf.* herb, spice ; crop.
 wyrt-bræþ, *sm.* spice-fragrance,
 fragrant spice.
 wyrtruma, *sm.* root.
 wýscan, *wv.* wish.

Y.

- Yfel, *aj.* evil, bad.
 yfel, *sn.* evil.
 ymbe, *prp. w. acc.* around ; *of time*,
 about, at.
 ymb-scrýdan, *wv.* clothe, array.
 ymb-ūtan, *av.* round about.
 yterra, *aj. comp.* outer ; *superl.*
 ytemest, outermost, last [ūt].

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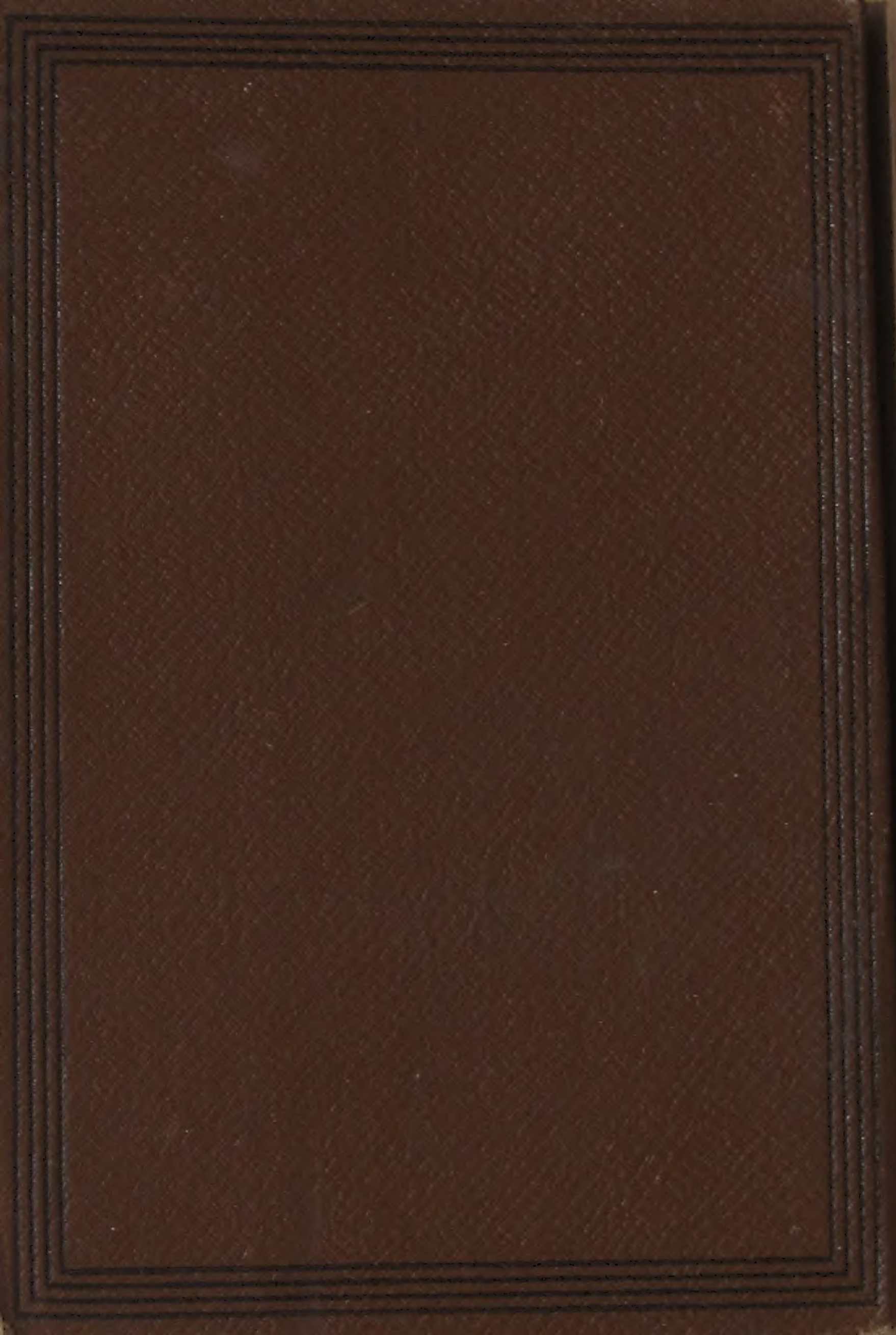
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